

with which Ceylon planters and their superintendents are seeking additional information on this and other points of culture. Whatever the temporary fluctuations in supply, it cannot be questioned that the Ceylon coffee yield will continue to be progressively augmented. We are being repeatedly reminded that the forest land, like everything else, is limited, but there are hundreds of thousands of acres yet to be reclaimed, and the eagerness with which new land is sought in a colony by no means replete with capital, shows the abiding conviction of those best calculated to judge in the remunerative character of those investments. The *Colombo Observer* of the 16th ult. reports 8,000 acres as having been "lately sold" in the Moorowa Corle district, whilst in the Dickoya district 16,000 acres had just passed into the hands of private purchasers, chiefly for coffee growing, and it was estimated that there were there available upwards of 50,000 acres for the same purpose. As to decline in home consumption, which has been regarded in some quarters as a discouragement, we are very confident that that consumption reached a minimum point in 1865. The demand for Ceylon plantation, and the finer kinds of native Ceylon, has actually increased, and so it will continue. The export demand for the finer kinds likewise continues rapidly to improve. The following quotations for the past three years will show how well Ceylon coffee has held its position in the London market,—even native Ceylon, notwithstanding the heavy arrivals of native grown Mysore and other common East India kinds, together with enlarged supplies, consequent on extended cultivation, of plantation qualities from the same quarter. The prices held so firmly now must shortly advance with that relief to the money market which the returning gold will soon afford; indeed, during the past year it has been observable that coffee has been least sensitive of all articles of colonial produce to a high rate of discount, and even the decline of 1s. per cwt. on the lower descriptions as compared with the prices ruling previous to Christmas, will, in the opinion of the trade, speedily be recovered. The United States' demand must be allowed its influence in this result; the proportions that demand will assume are as yet problematical. Our stock at the end of last year was larger than at the close of 1864, but owing to the active export demand we may anticipate, as then, an upward tendency for several months to come. There is at present a good demand for the finer kinds of plantation Ceylon. The supply of Mocha for the present year will probably be even more limited than in 1865.

|                                | Jan. 1, 1864. |    | Jan. 1, 1865. |    | Jan. 17, 1866. |    |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----|---------------|----|----------------|----|
|                                | s.            | d. | s.            | d. | s.             | d. |
| Ceylon, native, good & fine .. | 67            | 0  | 72            | 0  | 67             | 0  |
| plantation, fine ..            | 89            | 0  | 95            | 0  | 90             | 0  |
| fine middling ..               | 84            | 0  | 88            | 0  | 87             | 0  |
| good middling ..               | 80            | 6  | 83            | 0  | 85             | 0  |
| fine middling ..               | 75            | 6  | 79            | 0  | 80             | 0  |
| fine ordinary to low mid. ..   | 73            | 0  | 75            | 0  | 77             | 6  |
| triage ..                      | 58            | 0  | 70            | 0  | 56             | 0  |

#### THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

The alleged intention of the Prussian Government to "annex" the Island of Formosa is the topic of interest adverted to in the letter of our Hamburg correspondent. The rumour is not worthy of any credence whatever. It is simply absurd to suppose that Prussia could see her way to occupy Formosa, especially when she has friendly relations with the Government of China and the English, French, and Russian Ministers to look after her. The following letter has appeared in *The Times* :—

Sir,—It seems that the Prussian Government is about to take possession of Formosa. Now, Formosa, under the name of Tai-wan-foo, or "the District of the Great Day," with a capital of that name, residence of a Chinese chi-foo, or prefect, belongs to the Government of Fo-kien, the Vice-royalty of Ming-che (Fo-kien and Che-kiang), and to the empire of China.

The island was taken from the Moslems in 1624 by the Dutch, who erected at Tai-wan the fort Zelandia.

About that time 25,000 Chinese, followed in this century by millions, took refuge in the island, escaping from the rule of the Manchoo conquerors.

Zelandia and the island were taken in 1662 from the Dutch by the Chinese pirate Ching-chi-koong, also known by the name of Coshinga. It was then opened to English traders. The pirate's son surrendered Formosa in 1683 to Kang-hi, Emperor of China. The island afterwards revolted two or three times, as other parts of the empire did, the last rebellion being crushed in 1834.

The Chinese quarterly Red-book gives Formosa as a district of the empire, and every Englishman who has been engaged in the civil service in China may be aware that it is really a part of it.

Have all strong nations a right to take hold of any possessions of other nations they think of some use to themselves,—such as Denmark, Montevideo, Chili, the guano islands, or Formosa? If not, what is to be done?

The most striking fact is that the Prussian Government seems to have a treaty with China and a Minister at Peking.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,  
A CHINESE SCHOLAR.

Jan. 16.

MR. T. W. SMITH has arrived from Shanghai, bringing home a Chinese dwarf, aged about 35, said to be the son of the pilot who conducted the English fleet into Chusan, and who was dwarfed by the Chinese authorities as a punishment for the sins of his father.

WE understand that the P. and O. Company will not carry out the intended arrangement of making the Suez and China steamers form the main line until they despatch a couple of large boats from this side for the service. It is intended shortly to run intermediate boats on the Suez and Bombay line, making four times a month. This increase will not be subject to a postal contract at present.

A TELEGRAM has been received announcing the opening of the service of the Netherlands India Steam Company in Java on the 1st of January, the time specified in the contract.

THE steamer *Eagle*, Capt. Lobnitz, noticed in our last as having put into Lisbon, has coaled, made good defects, and proceeded on the 25th to Nagasaki, calling at Labuan for coals en route. The *Eagle* has proved herself to be a first-rate seaboat and to have splendid engines. She was in one of the late terrific gales which culminated in the destruction of the *London* and *Amalia*.

AMONG the official appointments lately notified in the *Gazette* we observe that of Mr. Farquhar, Second Secretary of Legation at Athens, to be Second Secretary of Legation at Peking; and Mr. Callendar, Her Majesty's Consul at the Dardanelles, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Manila. On reference to the Foreign-office list we find the antecedents of Mr. Farquhar to be as follows :—nominated Attaché, 1856; appointed to Berne, 1857; transferred to Vienna in March, and to Paris in April, 1858; appointed Paid Attaché at Rio, 1859; transferred to Parana, 1861; appointed Second Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, 1862; and transferred to Athens, 1863.

Mr. Callendar was appointed Consul at St. Catharine's, Brazil, in 1852; transferred to Rhodes the same year; to Erzeroum in April, 1863; and to the Dardanelles in August, 1863. Mr. Brackenbury, his predecessor at Manila, only left this country to take charge of the Consulate there by the mail of the 26th of September last, and is now appointed to be Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon.

#### THE MORTALITY OF TROOPS AT HONG KONG.

The article which appeared in our last on this subject has given dissatisfaction to those concerned who are now in England. At this we are of course not surprised, and we are glad, for their sakes, that *The Times*, in a leading article—which we give below—excuses them from any selfish or sordid intention in remaining in Japan for the sake of the itziboo exchange. We hope that such a view of the case may be satisfactorily borne out, but we very much doubt it. The *Army and Navy Gazette* on the subject says :—

The *Overland China Mail* of November 15, in alluding to the inspection of Her Majesty's 11th Regiment, at Hong Kong, on the 1st, states that the Principal Medical Officer was absent in Japan, and makes some sharp comments on General Guy's enjoying himself at Yokohama instead of looking after the health of the troops. There were but 102 men in the ranks on the occasion, some so weak as to be unable to carry arms. We need not allude to the trafficking in exchanges which is attributed to officers in Her Majesty's service by the *China Mail*, but it appears too true that Japan in its attractions of all kinds produces bad results on the Chinese stations.

(THE TIMES.)

The destruction of the 11th Regiment at Hong Kong recalls the scarcely greater calamity of the 44th at Cabul. In that case it was the work of Asiatic treachery, of frost and snow, of old English carelessness and incompetence, bad military command, bad material arrangements, and, as we were forced to confess, a bad political position. In this case there is nobody to blame but ourselves. The regiment has been sacrificed by bad quarters, a bad season, and a locality always more or less insalubrious, by injudicious or conflicting orders, by the neglect and absence of the local officials, and by the want of a comprehensive policy for supplying the numerous and distant outposts of this empire in a way to economise British blood by utilising the many millions under our sway or our influence. As a perfectly gratuitous and wanton immolation this surpasses that at Cabul, while the loss exceeds the carnage of the 24th at Chillianwallah, which still casts a shadow of its own over the glories of the Punjab. The present story has now been often told, but it will be often told again. The 2nd Battalion of the 11th Regiment arrived at

# The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, about the 4th, 14th, and 28th, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS,"  
A SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS OF 10th, 17th, and 26th.

VOL. VIII.—No. 198.] LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1866.

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## Latest Advices.

|                          | From London. | Arrived out. | HOMEWARD.<br>Arrived in London this day. |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------------|
| <b>JAPAN—</b>            |              |              |                                          |
| Yokohama . . . . .       | Sept. 26     | Nov. 26      | Dec. 1                                   |
| Nagasaki . . . . .       |              |              | " 5                                      |
| Hakodadi . . . . .       |              |              | " 1                                      |
| <b>CHINA—</b>            |              |              |                                          |
| Peking . . . . .         |              |              | " 1                                      |
| Tien-tsin . . . . .      |              |              | " 1                                      |
| Chefoo . . . . .         |              |              | " 1                                      |
| New-chwang . . . . .     |              |              | " 1                                      |
| Hankow . . . . .         |              |              | " 1                                      |
| Kiu-kiang . . . . .      |              |              | " 1                                      |
| Chin-kiang . . . . .     |              |              | " 1                                      |
| Shanghai . . . . .       | Sept. 26     | Nov. 21      | " 9                                      |
| Ningpo . . . . .         |              |              | " 7                                      |
| Foo-chow . . . . .       |              |              | " 9                                      |
| Formosa—Tamsuy . . . . . |              |              | " 9                                      |
| Amoy . . . . .           |              |              | " 9                                      |
| Swatow . . . . .         |              |              | " 9                                      |
| Hong Kong . . . . .      | Oct. 26      | Dec. 12      | " 15                                     |
| Canton . . . . .         |              |              | " 15                                     |
| Macao . . . . .          |              |              | " 15                                     |
| <b>PHILIPPINES—</b>      |              |              |                                          |
| Manila . . . . .         | Sept. 26     | Nov. 21      | Nov. 7                                   |
| <b>COCHIN-CHINA—</b>     |              |              |                                          |
| Saigon . . . . .         | " 10         |              | " 10                                     |
| <b>SIAM—</b>             |              |              |                                          |
| Bangkok . . . . .        | " 6          |              | " 6                                      |
| <b>BORNEO—</b>           |              |              |                                          |
| Labuan . . . . .         | " 6          |              | " 6                                      |
| Sarawak . . . . .        | " 6          |              | " 6                                      |
| <b>JAVA—</b>             |              |              |                                          |
| Batavia . . . . .        |              |              | " 16                                     |
| <b>MALACCA STRAITS—</b>  |              |              |                                          |
| Singapore . . . . .      | Nov. 10      | Dec. 14      | Dec. 23                                  |
| Penang . . . . .         | "            | Nov. 13      | " 25                                     |

The French mail due on the 5th prox. has not yet been telegraphed from Suez, owing to the interruption on the line. The following mail, due on the 13th, has been announced from Galle, and the items conveyed are the defeat of Tseng Kwo Fan by the Nienfei, and the success of the expedition to Oawka.

## List of Passengers.

### PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail, per P. and O. Company's steamer *Massilia*, arrived at Marseilles, Jan. 27.—From Shanghai: Mr. G. A. Moss, Major Bde. Hippolite. From Hong Kong: Mr. Ehlers, Mrs. Preston, infant, and two European servants, Messrs. Lockwood, Lawrence, J. O. Tent, How, and Thomas. From Singapore: Mr. St. Julien, Mr. Castilla, Mr. Kingsmile, and one second-class passenger.  
To Southampton per *Nyanza*, expected to arrive Feb. 2.—From Yokohama: Rev. H. E. Yoeman, R.N. From Shanghai: Three second-class passengers. From Hong Kong: Mr. W. N. Payne and four second-class passengers. From Singapore: Mrs. Dawson and two children and one second-class passenger. From Penang: One second-class passenger.

### PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton, Jan. 20.—To Penang: Mr. J. Macfarlane. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Shipton, infant, and European servant, Mr. B. G. Burne, Mr. G. F. Walker, Mr. J. Brodie, Mr. J. Mouat, Mr. Harper, six children, and European servant, Mr. H. W. M. Smith, Mr. E. J. Jones, Ensign Forjett, and four second-class passengers. To Shanghai: Dr. R. Thin, Mr. R. J. Schwabe, Mrs. Hargreaves, two children, and European servant. To Hong Kong: Miss Arnot, Mr. W. E. Jowett, Mr. Melhuish. To Calcutta: Mr. F. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowie and two children, Miss Cowie and European female servant, Mr. Sadler, Captain Sanderlands, Mrs. Jennings and child, Mrs. A. C. de Reuz, infant, and ayah, Miss E. Wallace, Mr. M. Berbee, Mrs. Swanson, infant, and child, Mr. W. Graham, Miss E. P. Collins, Major Mainwaring, Mr. R. Scott, Captain Pearce, and twenty-one second-class passengers, Mr. F. Campbell. To Madras: Ensign Parker, Lieut. C. Harris, Mr. O. W. Gray, Captain and Mrs. Ashburnham, infant, and European servant. To Suez: One second-class passenger. To Alexandria: One second-class passenger.  
From Marseilles, Jan. 28.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. J. B. Endicott and child, Baron von Carllovitz, Mr. F. B. Johnson, Miss Kate Newton, Mr. D. M. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith. To Shanghai: Mr. A. Bavier and friend. To Singapore: Mr. V. T. Van Dolder and native servant, Dr. J. Rowell. To Ceylon: Mr. C. Rose, To Calcutta: Mrs. Colonel H. Nicole, two Misses Nicole, Miss Durand, Lady Mansfield and European servant, Lieut. Hennessey, Mr. A. C. Paddar, Ensign Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. P. A. Walker, Mrs. H. Hogg and European servant, Mr. W. H. Cox, Captain M. Heathcote, Captain C. G. Heathcote, Major Faithful, Miss A. Fawcett, Mr. Underwood. To Madras: Mr. Bostock, Surgeon-Major Kennedy, Lieut. J. Mortimer, Mr. F. Agnew, Mrs. Burnaby.  
From Malta.—To Calcutta: Colonel Herbert, six native gentlemen, and four native male servants.  
From Suez.—To Madras: Lient. and Mrs. Cunningham.  
Per P. and O. steamer, from Southampton, Jan. 27.—To Hong Kong, via Bombay: Captain Hector.  
From Marseilles, Feb. 4.—To Singapore, via Bombay: Mr. B. G. Wright.

Per P. and O. steamer, from Southampton, Feb. 4.—To Hong Kong: Dr. and Mrs. Dods, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Power, Mr. R. B. Jones, Mr. W. M. Reeves, Mr. P. B. Marshall. To Shanghai: Mr. R. N. Newby. To Singapore: Rev. W. Jeffrey, Mr. Dugald Munn. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Folkard, Mr. and Mrs. Nasmyth and friend, Mr. C. Liddell, Mr. W. G. L. Yorke, Mr. N. F. Walpole.  
From Marseilles, Feb. 12.—To Ceylon: Mr. R. and Mrs. Kydd, Mr. A. Spitteler. To Hong Kong: Mr. T. G. Newton.  
From Suez.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Kruger.  
Per P. and O. steamer, from Southampton, Feb. 12.—To Singapore, via Bombay: Messrs. Nelson and Skelton.  
Per P. and O. steamer, from Southampton, Feb. 20.—To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Carver, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. R. J. Callander, Mr. G. Hawthorne. To Shanghai: Mr. Vachell, Mr. W. H. Taylor. To Singapore: Lieut. R. Taylor.  
From Marseilles, Feb. 28.—To Hong Kong: Dr. J. Carnegie, Dr. Manson. To Shanghai: Miss Finlay, Mr. F. E. Wright.

## Summary of News from the Far East.

### JAPAN.

#### YOKOHAMA.

The latest date from this port is 1st December. The allied fleets returned from Hiogo on the 27th November, having accomplished the object of their mission. The *Japan Herald* gives the following account of the negotiations which happily terminated in the Mikado giving his consent to the ratification of the treaties:—

"The Tycoon and his Government had information (more or less) of the intention of the foreign representatives to visit Osaka.

"On the arrival of the fleet the Tycoon was at Kioto awaiting the final orders of the Mikado respecting Nagato. On the very day on which the foreign ships dropped anchor off Hiogo he received a *djeen baori* (war dress) and a *tatehi* (war sword).

"The foreign Ministers at once sent officers to Osaka to take to the Gorogio letters, in which was stated the requirements of the treaty Powers, viz.:—

1. The ratification of treaties by the Mikado.
2. The opening of Hiogo.
3. The revision of the tariff.

"Two or three days afterwards the members of the Gorogio came themselves to Hiogo, and had an interview with our Ministers. After relating what had been done to induce the Mikado to sanction the treaties, after having repeatedly asserted that without this sanction the execution of the treaties was almost impossible, they added the declaration that the question was a very dangerous one, on account of the hostile feelings entertained by many towards foreigners. At the close of a very long conference, the Gorogio promised to add their exertions to those of the Tycoon, and spare no trouble to obtain this sanction, which, they said, was as necessary to the Tycoon himself as to the foreigners."

"Accordingly the following day high officials were sent to Kioto; and meanwhile the officers of the various legations were at work at Osaka, busily employed in explaining and illustrating the intentions and fixed resolutions of the representatives.

"Our Ministers considered that a prompt and energetic diplomatic action was requisite to effect the desired end. The Gorogio called again, and agreed with the Ministers that the utmost efforts of the Tycoon and his Government were indispensable, and that no time should be lost in discussing the matter with the Council of the Mikado. Ten days were then given for a final reply.

"Whilst these negotiations were going on at Osaka Kioto was in an indescribable state. Emissaries of Daimios rushed in to counter-order the departure of the Tycoon. Rumors made horrible threats against the life of the Tycoon, and even of the Mikado himself.

"The Mikado begged that the men-of-war should be removed at once, and declared he would not sanction the treaties. He then ordered the removal of Abe Boungo no Kami and Matsmai Idzumino Kami from the Gorogio, and took from them their title of Kami.

"These two Daimios were ordered at once to retire to their dominions, and to express their regret for the favour they had shown to the foreign envoys."



"The Tycoon and his Government were stupefied at this unexampled audacity of Kioto; they thought that from such an act to the deposition of the Tycoon by the Mikado the distance was small.

"Osaka and Kioto were in a state of revolution. The foreign representatives were informed of all these changes, but they became more determined than ever, encouraged by the Tycoon and his Ministers.

"A letter, which we hope we shall be permitted to publish in a few days, was to be sent to the Mikado. In this letter the Tycoon offered to retire, and begged that the Tycoonate might fall into the hands of Stots-bashi, and the command of the army be entrusted to his relatives, the Daimios of Owari and Kichou. In order to prove to the Mikado and his Court that he was in earnest, he ordered the eight Japanese steamers at anchor before Hiogo to move at once to Osaka, to be ready to convey him to Yedo.

"Happily, this letter was stopped, and the Tycoon was told that it was a shame for himself, and a disgrace to his ancestors, to abdicate, when he was at the head of an army numbering 300,000 men, and to yield to a miserable faction, tyrannising over the Mikado and his Council.

"Another most remarkable document, which we shall probably be hereafter authorised to publish, was at once prepared and dispatched to Kioto. In this masterpiece of Japanese literature the Tycoon entreats the Mikado to give his sanction—and, to support his diplomatic note, he moved with 34,000 of his best troops to Foushimi, about eight miles from Kioto. There he sent for some members of the Mikado's Council, but the reply was that the emissaries of hostile Daimios and the Ronins were in such a rage that it was unsafe for them to undertake the journey. The Mikado, indeed, gave the Tycoon to understand that his presence was necessary to protect his own sacred person.

"The Tycoon at once proceeded to Kioto, with 2,000 troops, ordered some Daimios, officers, apparently Ronins, and in the employ of high members of the Mikado's Council, to be apprehended, and assembled all the representatives of the Daimios actually at Kioto.

"The excitement was great, the crisis fearful. The officers of the legations sent to Osaka, on a special mission, met only the stern and sorrowful faces of the Tycoon's followers, all more or less ready to perform the haru kiri, should the Tycoon be compelled to retire. This painful excitement lasted three days. The representatives of the four Powers, almost hourly informed of the state of affairs, were during all this time busily engaged day and night.

"The Japanese fleet was now ordered to leave Hiogo and Osaka, and take refuge in the Bay of Youra.

"The crisis was hourly approaching. The member of Gorogio Ogasawara Iki-no Kami, throughout the whole of the night of November 22, discussed with thirty-six deputies of the Daimios, the question of the sanction of the treaties. He succeeded in persuading them; but there were invisible enemies round the Mikado, and he himself feared for his life.

"At last all the members of the Gorogio, the great Matskis and high officials of the Tycoon, with Stots-bashi at their head, called on the Mikado, and prostrated themselves at his Majesty's feet. The Mikado was moved; but messages containing threats were brought in every minute, and the Sacred Emperor was still hesitating, when all the high officers declared they would die at once should they not obtain what they had been sent for. Stots-bashi went so far as to take hold of the Mikado, respectfully swearing that he would not loosen his hold until his Majesty sanctioned the treaties. Finally, Knambaku, the first officer of the Mikado, was directed to bring him the book of the irrevocable will, and the sanction was given.

The change was instantaneous. Where all was fear and distrust, confidence and resolution became triumphant. All congratulated each other on the issue of their patient labours; all expressed the strongest confidence in the future; and they could well say with the utmost truth, 'We have accomplished a good and great work!'

The following is a copy of the notification in which Sir Harry Parkes announced the result:—

#### NOTIFICATION.

"The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has the satisfaction of making known for the information of all subjects of Her Majesty, that the negotiation in which he has been engaged at Osaka, in concert with his colleagues the representatives of France, the United States of America, and Holland, have been attended with the following results:—

"1. The Mikado has given his formal sanction to the treaties concluded by the Tycoon with the foreign Powers.

"2. Negotiations for the revision of the tariff on a basis agreed upon will at once be proceeded with at Yedo.

"3. The opening of the port of Hiogo and the city of Osaka is guaranteed at the time mentioned in the London Convention of 1862, or an earlier date if circumstances should permit.

"HARRY S. PARKES,

"Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan."

The *Overland Herald* says:—

"As to the opening of the port of Hiogo and the city of Osaka, some disappointment will probably be felt by those who imagined that the aim of the negotiations, which have for some time been pending, was the curtailment of the period assigned by the Convention of London. It is now arranged that no subterfuges will be accepted as valid reasons for still further postponing the fulfilment of the third article of the Treaty of 1859, but that on the day named, if not sooner, Hiogo and Osaka will be added to the three ports already open. This, indeed, is all that we could have expected, for Japan, as a Sovereign State, has in no way injured us since the ratification of the treaty. That is to say, we have been unable to trace any of the deeds of violence of which we have had to complain further than to their perpetrators or immediate instigators, who have in all cases been princes or Daimios whom we could not recognise diplomatically. But we have at length reached the fountain head, and we have now every reason to believe that the treaties have been made with Japan, and not with one out of a number of isolated potentates. The importance of such a measure has already been amply proved in China. But for our penetration within the walls of the capital our relations would now be in the same state as that into which they fell after the treaty of 1842. We have only to congratulate ourselves that by courage and tact the British Minister with his colleagues have, without bloodshed, gained an advantage in Japan to gain which in China cost the lives of thousands."

Sir Harry Parkes had left in the *Perseus* for Shanghai to meet Lady Parkes, who was expected by the next mail. The *Leopard* had gone to Nagasaki, and several of the other ships for Hong Kong, to be recommissioned.

The trial of G. Gluckmeyer for an assault on Mr. Bickerby (particulars of which were given in our last issue) took place at the United States Consulate on the 18th November, and ended by a verdict of damages for the plaintiff, 6½ cents. The proceedings fill many columns in the local papers, showing throughout a degree of incompetence and injustice that render Mr. Fisher a disgrace to the flag he represents. The day after the trial, a public meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Morrison, the manager of the Central Bank of Western India, for the purpose of eliciting opinion on the subject of the conduct of the Consul. We have not full details of the proceedings, but the general result was the adoption of a memorial, addressed to the Consuls of England, France, Holland, Prussia, Portugal, and Switzerland, protesting against the gross injustice of the decision.

#### NAGASAKI.

The Russian steamer *America*, having the Admiral of the Siberian squadron on board, arrived from Nicholaiefsk on the 24th November. The *America* was to have left for Shanghai on the 3rd December. The Admiral was to return home by the present mail, and the *America* to be docked. The *Variag*, which arrived in Nagasaki on the 30th November, was under orders to proceed to Hakodadi, but she will immediately return to winter quarters at Nagasaki. The steamer *Sir Harry Parkes* has been sold to the Prince of Kaga, but the amount paid for her is not yet known. The sale of the *Elgin* is reported. The Japanese have not yet taken delivery of the *Wild Wave*, *Union*, or *Ayrshire Lass*.

#### CHINA.

##### PEKING.

A Gazette dated Nov. 14th has reinstated Prince Kung, all his honours and dignities. The former edicts are virtually repealed, and the Prince now stands higher than ever in Imperial favour.

We have no reports as to the official reception of Sir R. Alcock. The above notification, however, appears to distinctly refute the telegrams received lately that the anti-foreigners were in the ascendancy, unless, indeed, Prince Kung has altered his policy, which we do not believe. The telegrams sent to us from Galle are becoming very troublesome, owing to their being sent on by persons unacquainted with China and Japan affairs.

##### TIEN-TSIN.

H.M.S. *Barossa*, one of the vessels which accompanied Sir R. Alcock from Shanghai, has returned to the latter port. We are happy to state that the whole of the treasure sunk from the *Barossa* has been recovered. At first it was tried to get hold of it by means of grapnels. This, however, was found to be impracticable, as the weight in the box caused the gun-wale, thwarts, or anything the grapnel got hold of, to give way. A new expedient was then proposed, viz., the employment of Chinese divers. These men went under the water to a depth of about twenty-five to thirty feet, and fastened a rope's end on to the handles of three boxes one day, and 5 boxes the next, which were then hauled by the *Barossa's* men into a boat lying alongside. The divers were under water on an average about forty odd seconds; one man performed the extraordinary feat of keeping under water fifty-eight seconds. The total value of the money thus recovered was sixteen thousand dollars. The

ship's men, with grappels, saved one box containing two thousand dollars, and the Chinamen, having fixed a line round the sole remaining thwart in the sunk boat, and a grappel having been fixed forward, the boat itself, containing one thousand dollars, was raised, thus completing the recovery of the whole \$19,000.

The following is from the report of Messrs. Platt and Co. :—

In cotton piece goods the market until the 12th instant was firm but quiet, and prices gained rather than lost on our former quotations, owing to the scarcity of stock. Since then, however, a decided improvement has taken place in prices, with an increased demand. We quote 7 lb. grey shirtings at 3 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 4 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per piece, and 8 lb. at from 4 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 5 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. The importation this month has been small. Raw Cotton : The last few days purchasers have submitted to staples which have been formerly condemned as dirty; and whilst on the 11th instant prices were weak at 12 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per picul, there is now none on the spot procurable under 14 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per picul. The most recent sales were made at 14 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per picul, and for delivery in the winter at 15 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per picul.

Woolen goods are only inquired for in small parcels, but Spanish stripes, long elks, and good camlets are scarce, and could be placed in small quantities to advantage.

#### CHEKIANG.

Amongst the recent appointments to posts of dignity and emolument in the capital, we notice that of one Ping Pu-tsing, a doctor from Shang-yin-hsien, in the province of Chekiang, to the preceptorship of the young prince Chung Chun, a cousin of the reigning Emperor. In spite of the ravages of the rebels and the destruction of all the principal libraries, Chekiang still sustains its reputation as the cradle of genius. No higher distinction can be conferred on a scholar than an appointment to act as a tutor in the Imperial family.

#### CHINKIANG.

From this port we learn that the troops have left the neighbourhood. The Sung-tzu camp (Kwo Sung-ling's men), now commanded by Yi Ying-kang, has been removed to Ch'u-chou fu, and the Hsuan-tzu camp, which is still under Yang Ting-hsun, to So-chien hsien. These places are situated not far from the boundary of Shantung and Honan.

#### NANKING.

Li Futai has lately received what may be considered a most decided snub from the Peking Government. Since his elevation to the office of Acting Tsung-tiu of the two Kiang he has constantly forwarded reports to the Throne relative to his temporary jurisdiction. The Pekingese authorities seem to have thought that he was presuming on his dignity, and displaying too great a readiness to write in a dictatorial manner. They have in consequence decreed that no reports are to be forwarded by Li Hung-chang except in concert with Tseng Kwo-fan, and this restriction is said to extend even to reports regarding the affairs of Kiangsu, upon which Li, as Governor, has hitherto had an unquestioned right to communicate with the Throne directly. We presume there was some little spite to be gratified on the part of one of the high officials at the capital, and through his influence Li Futai was favoured with the jeremiad to which we have just alluded.

#### SHANGHAI.

The English mail of 10th Oct. and the French mail of 17th were both overdue; dates are to the morning of the 9th Dec.

Rowdiness appears to be still rampant. Three Frenchmen named LaValette, Fournier and Benedetti were brought to Shanghai from Amoy under arrest, on the charge of murder and robbery, preferred against them by the Chinese authorities. At their trial, however, no evidence of these crimes was forthcoming, and they were necessarily discharged; but with unblushing effrontery they openly avowed to the French Consul General their intention of forthwith repairing to Formosa to aid in a projected rebellion, and even described the resources and objects of the insurgents, whom they intended to assist in driving the Chinese from the island. This the Consul General considered a sufficient reason for locking them up until the departure of a French man of war, when they will be deported.

With reference to the rebellion, the following is from the *North China Herald* :—

Native couriers report the collection of enormous masses of Nienfei in Shantung and Honan. In the former province trade is completely paralysed, and Tseng Kwo-fan is said to be retreating rapidly towards the Yellow River. This he finds no easy task, as the Nienfei take every opportunity of harassing his troops as they pass through the narrow mountain defiles, which afford the only egress from the valleys in which they were encamped. To judge by the statements made by our informant, Tseng Kwo-fan is almost surrounded, but this is probably an exaggeration. It is, however, beyond doubt that his

situation is at the present moment most critical. From the same source we also learn that the Kuantung rebels have made an irruption into Kiangsi, and are devastating the country, burning villages, and otherwise spreading the new gospel of peace. The Lieh-tai of Kiangsu has despatched a Wei-yuan to Hanchow to make inquiries into the matter.

Richard Stephens, who was committed for trial before the Supreme Court on a charge of murder, and subsequently escaped from the Consular Gaol at Hankow, was recaptured by the Consular Constable, on a raft about forty miles from Hankow. He has now, in company with his accomplices, William Garde and John Watt, arrived at the Shanghai Consular Gaol, where they await their trial.

John Clements and Thomas Goldsmith, who were convicted by W. H. Payne Esq., H. M. Acting Vice-Consul at Taku, of being drunk and disorderly, disobeying orders, striking the master, altering the course of the vessel and endangering the safety of their ship, the *Mahe*, and sentenced, the former to two and the latter to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, have arrived per Steamer *Ying-tze-wei*, in order to undergo their sentences in H. M. Consular Gaol at this port there being but very defective accommodation at Taku and Tientsin.

The collision case of the *Fire Dart v. the Emperor* was heard before Sir Harry Parkes, and the Consular decision being in favour of the *Emperor*, the owners of the other steamer appealed to the Chief Superintendent of Trade at Peking, and his confirmation of the judgment of the Consular Court was notified to the parties concerned by Consul Winchester.

On the 30th Nov. the festival of St. Andrew, the Patron Saint of Scotland, was celebrated by the Scotch members of the community with much eclat, two large banquets being given.

At a meeting of the North China branch of the Asiatic Society, a paper was read on the "Hieroglyphic Character of the Chinese written Language," by Mr. Jamieson.

At a meeting at Ningpo, the proposed branch Post-office of the Municipal Council at Shanghai was condemned.

The following articles have been agreed on between Mr. Wade, our acting Minister, and Prince Kung :—

Article I.—Whenever a ship or goods belonging to a British subject may be seized in a port of China by the Customs, the seizure is to be reported without delay to the Superintendent. If he consider the seizure justified, he will direct the Foreign Commissioner of Customs to give notice to the party to whom the ship or goods are declared to belong, that the ship or goods have been seized because such or such an irregularity has been committed, and that the said ship or goods will be confiscated, unless, before noon on a certain day, being the sixth day from the date of the delivery of the notice, the Superintendent receive from the British Consul an official application to have the case fully investigated.

The British subject to whom the ship or goods belong, if prepared to maintain that the alleged irregularity has not been committed, is free to appeal, within the term of six days, direct to the Commissioner. If satisfied with his explanations, the Superintendent will direct the release of the ship or goods; otherwise, if he elect not so to appeal to the Customs, or, if after receiving his explanations, the Superintendent still decline to release the ship or goods, he may appeal to his Consul who will write to inform the Superintendent of the particulars of his appeal, and to request him (the Superintendent) to name a day for the public investigation of the evidence on which the action of the Customs is founded.

Art. II.—The Superintendent, on receipt of the Consul's communication, will name a day for meeting him at the Custom House, and the Consul will desire the merchant to appear with his witnesses at the Custom House on the day named, and will, himself, on that day, proceed to the Custom House. The Superintendent will invite the Consul to take his seat with him. The Commissioner of Customs will also be seated to assist the Superintendent. Proceedings will be opened by the Superintendent, who will call on the Customs' employes who have seized the ship or goods to state the circumstances which occasioned the seizure and will question them according to their evidence. Whatever the merchant interested may have to state in contradiction of their evidence, he will state to the Consul, who will cross-examine them for him. Such will be the proceedings in the interest of truth and fairness. The Consul and Superintendent may, if they see fit, appoint deputies to meet at the Custom House in their stead; in which case the order of proceeding will be the same as if they were present in person.

Article III.—Notes will be taken of the statements of all parties examined, and the paper containing these will be signed and sealed by the Consul and the Superintendent. The room will then be cleared, and the Superintendent will then inform the Consul of the course he proposes to pursue. If he propose to confiscate the vessel or goods, and the Consul dissent, the merchant interested may appeal, and the Consul having given notice of the appeal to the Superintendent, they will forward copies of the above notes, the Consul to his Minister, and the Superintendent to the Yamen of Foreign Affairs at Peking. If the Consul agree with the Superintendent that the ship or goods ought to be confiscated, the merchant will not be entitled to appeal. In no case will the release of ship or goods entitle the merchant to indemnification for the seizure, whether these be released after the investigation at the Custom House or after appeal to the high authorities of both nations at Peking.

Article IV.—The case being referred to superior authority, the merchant interested shall be at liberty to give a bond binding himself to pay



the full value of the ship or goods attached, should the ultimate decision be against him; which bond, being sealed with the Consular seal and deposited with the Superintendent, the Superintendent will restore to the merchant the ship or goods attached, and when the superior authority shall have decided whether so much money is to be paid, or the whole of the property seized and confiscated, the merchant will be called on to pay accordingly.

If the merchant decline to give the necessary security, the ship or merchandise attached will be detained. But whether the decision of the superior authority be favourable to the appellant or not, the appellant will not be entitled to claim indemnity.

## HONG KONG.

The English mail of the 10th of October, which broke down at Penang in the *Behar*, arrived in part per French mail of the 17th on the 4th of December. The passengers and cargo had, however, to wait for the following mail of the 26th of October, which arrived out on the 12th of December. Dates are now down to the 15th.

The weather during the fortnight had been, though somewhat wet, neither unseasonably cold nor too warm for November. The health of the colony appears to have improved with the cooling down of the summer months.

The Criminal Sessions closed on the 25th, after the disposal of some twenty-two cases. A Chinaman who was caught running off with some property belonging to Mr. Dalziel, and who broke his head on the curb-stone in the race, received eighteen months' hard labour.—The trial of the great piracy case resulted in the discharge of thirteen of the pirates and conviction of two only, who were sentenced (after some discussion as to their eligibility to the gallows) to five years' penal servitude, and to be flogged three times, receiving in all one hundred and fifty lashes each.—In one case before the Court the prisoner was reported dead; his bail sureties, on the plea being rejected as unsatisfactory, at once paid in the amount of the bail, which fact speaks for itself clearly enough.—A Parsee gentleman had died during the week from the effects of injuries received in an attack made on his bungalow some time ago, in which, it was said, the police rendered no assistance until after the departure of the ruffians.

The pirates have received another check near Amoy by the gun-boat *Grasshopper*, the details of which are as follows:—Several Fuhchau junks, laden with timber, put into Port Matheson for shelter from a gale; here they found themselves in company with four Ningpo junks, and a large, heavily-armed lorcha—the latter doubtless, a professional pirate. Seeing the timber boats at anchor, the pirates boarded and took possession, demanded eight hundred taels for the release of each, and took with them hostages from the captured crews. The *Grasshopper*, chancing to enter Port Matheson, received information of the illegal transaction then pending. On this she at once proceeded to capture the pirates, who, however, made a most determined resistance, one shot from an 18-pounder on board the lorcha piercing her quarter. While the fight was going on, the steamer *Pootung*—which has been converted into a Chinese gunboat—appeared, to which the *Grasshopper* signalled for assistance. After a hard fight, the lorcha blew up, a few of its crew gaining the shore, while three or four were picked up by our men. Either two or three of the junks were afterwards destroyed, and another smaller one, with seventeen prisoners, was captured and taken into Amoy. These worthies had been delivered over to the mandarins, who ordered their speedy execution on an appointed day. Several Europeans had expressed a wish to witness the ceremony of decapitation, but the interesting event had been put off.

H.M.S. *Rattler*, with the gun-boat *Bonnceer* in tow, left Nagasaki on the 5th of December. They encountered very heavy winds; and on the 8th, during the night, the tow-rope broke; and at 2:50 A.M. on the day following, the vessels came in collision, the *Rattler* striking the *Bonnceer* upon her port bow, carrying away the vessel's fore and mizen masts, the cook's galley, bulwarks, boats, and guns, and causing much further damage. The gun-boat beginning to make a good deal of water, she would very soon have sunk, had not the *Rattler's* boats come to her assistance. It being very rough weather at the time, and the vessel being in much danger, it was thought advisable to ask for volunteers from either of the vessels to go on board of her and endeavour, with the assistance of *Rattler*, to get her into port. The whole of the gallant crew of the *Bonnceer* immediately responded to the call, and by their arduous exertions managed to keep the vessel from sinking. From her general appearance, she seems totally unfit for further service.

A somewhat interesting ceremony took place in the harbour on the 5th December, the launch of a pretty little gunboat. She is intended to be the first of a number of gunboats for the Portuguese Government to be built by the same firm—Messrs. John Riach and Co.: and was christened the *Camões* as she slipped gracefully into the water. Her length is 100 feet, her beam is 18 feet, and the depth of her hold is 8 feet; her engines are 40 nominal, working up to double that power.

The *Opossum*, gunboat, tender to Her Majesty's ship *Princess Charlotte*, at Hong Kong, has been despatched to Kulau, in which neighbourhood some daring piracies have been committed; one, it was reported, on a European vessel.

The *Josefita* and *Almira*, which conveyed coolies from Macao to Havanna, arrived back on the 11th Dec., via New York, with a

general cargo. She reports having landed at Havanna 568 coolies out of 571.

The following records another case of piracy:—

The *Bentick*, James Thomas, master, put back having been surprised by pirates, in Chimo Bay on 9th December, with loss of two men, portion of the cargo, master's and crew's effects, ships stores furniture, &c.:—On the 4th, sailed from Hong Kong bound to Ningpo, with a general cargo, and crew consisting of 14 men, all went well, and on the 8th instant, being in with Chimo Bay, and blowing a fresh increasing gale from E. to N., I considered it would be advantageous to the progress to the passage to anchor in the said Chimo Bay till 3 or 4 o'clock the following morning, accordingly came to in six fathoms. At 5.15 P.M., set the regular watch, with orders to call all hands if any suspicious craft were approaching the ship. At 2.15 A.M., the second mate called all hands saying there was a junk apparently coming alongside. We all got on deck almost immediately, but in a moment the junk sheered up on the port quarter, heaving stink-pots and firing pistols shots on board as she ranged alongside. I saw some of the men run to the firearms a few of which were on deck, but as some of the pirates were by that time on board, I ordered them (my crew) not to fire a shot, but to get down below immediately as I considered it then the only chance for their lives. We then all made below, the deck being by that time covered with pirates. On their getting hold of me, the apparent leader ordered me to show him where the opium and 2,000 dollars were stowed; as we had neither, I could not tell him; he persisted that we had, as he had information from Canton that it was put on board. In the meantime they were rifling every place on board the ship, breaking the hatches open, &c., and dragging me with them, with continually threats of being shot, &c. As day was breaking they all at once at a signal left the ship, leaving me in the main hold. I extinguished all the lights they had been using, and watched the junk leave the ship. I then got on deck and with the second mate began to muster the men. When we found two missing, viz., James Collier (A.B.) and William Tally (A.B.), and consider they must have been chased over the bows and shot in the water. All the remainder of the crew were unhurt, myself being the only one with either marks or bruises. The pirates had robbed the vessel of a portion of the cargo, ship stores, and furniture, and crew's and master's effects, and breaking the cabin lockers and doors, and rifling the cabin of everything of value.—JAMES THOMAS, Master.

The following is from the *Government Gazette*:—"His Excellency the Acting Governor has sanctioned a properly qualified surveyor being temporarily attached to the Surveyor General's Department for the special purpose of making a new survey of Victoria. A sum of 2,000 dols. is offered by way of remuneration."

A cricket match, "Military v. Civilians," occupied three days, and resulted in a victory for the civilians with five wickets to spare, The Garrison Glee and Madrigal Society's concert had also taken place, and proved a decided success.

## SIAM.

## BANGKOK.

We have the *Siam Times* of the 16th November. Mr. Knox, the Consul, had been subpoenaed by the Court at Rangoon, on a trial in which he had, it is stated, favoured one of the parties in an unjust manner. The result will, of course, reach us from Rangoon.

## MALACCA STRAITS.

## SINGAPORE.

From this port we have dates to 23rd December.

The London mail of the 10th November arrived on the 14th December, by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Jeddo*. The French steamer, with the mails of the 17th November, had not made her appearance. The present homeward mail was brought down from China by the steamer *Singapore*, but was sent on from Singapore by the *Behar*, which vessel had completed her repairs.

There was some talk of Government purchasing a new Government House, at the distance of about three miles from town. The present Government residence is about a mile and a-half from town, and the inconvenience to those who have business to transact at the Governor's office is, on account of even this distance, already very great; unless, therefore, the Governor has an office in town, it is feared that this evil will be still further increased.

The screw steamer *Far East*, Captain Jones, arrived on the 12th December from Calcutta, and left on the 13th for Hong Kong.

The progress of the Dutch on the north-east coast of Sumatra continues to afford an ample source of discussion. The *Straits Times* is of opinion that the terms of the treaty with Holland of 1824 are far too clear and precise to afford us any pretext for exclaiming against such acquisitions of territory or influence the Dutch may choose to make in Sumatra; but at the same time, it is highly important that the exact nature and extent of these acquisitions should be ascertained, and that our local Government should be in a position to secure that they do not in any way interfere with that free trade and those equal commercial privileges which are guaranteed by this same treaty of 1824, and which, if preserved to us, will make our neighbours' progress in Sumatra as beneficial to English commerce as to their own.

The American steamer *Fusi-yama* anchored in the harbour on the 12th December, en route to Yokohama. She is reported to be for the Japanese Government.

H.M.'s steamer *Serpent*, Captain Bullock, from England (via Batavia), arrived on the 16th December, on her way to China.

The *Straits Times* states that H.M.'s Straits gunboat *Tonze* has been sold to the superintendent of the Labuan Coal Company (Limited) for the sum of 4,500 dols.

H.M.'s steamer *Banterer* was expected to leave shortly for Malacca, and would be replaced by H.M.'s steamer *Coquette*, from Batavia, about the beginning of the year.

H.M.'s steamer *Orontes*, Captain Hire, with 974 European troops on board from Mauritius, with dates to the 26th November, arrived on the 14th December en route for Hong Kong.

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

#### BIRTHS.

**AINSLIE**—On the 25th Nov., the wife of T. A. Ainslie, M.D., of Tientsin, of a daughter.  
**BOOTH**—On the 19th Dec., at Hong Kong, the wife of Arthur Booth, of a son.  
**COHEN**—On the 13th Jan., at Allendale, Edgbaston, Birmingham, the wife of Edward Cohen, Esq., of a daughter.  
**COBOLD**—On the 15th Jan., at Ufford, Suffolk, the wife of Ernest St. G. Cobbold, Esq., of a son.  
**DANTON**—On the 12th Dec., at East Point, Hong Kong, the wife of Edward Danton, of a daughter.  
**DUMONT**—On the 28th Nov., at Shanghai, the wife of A. Dumont, of a daughter.  
**EDWARDS**—On the 18th Jan., at Surbiton, Kingston-on-Thames, the wife of Henry Ferne Edwards, Esq., of San Francisco and Hong Kong, of a daughter.  
**HEWITT**—On the 14th Jan., at Eastern-parade, Southsea, the wife of Capt. W. N. W. Hewitt, R.N., V.C., H.M.S. Basilisk, of a daughter.  
**JORGENSEN**—On the 24th Nov., at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Captain A. T. Jorgensen, late Master of the Danish brig *Insulnoren*, of a son.  
**MURRAY**—On the 2nd Dec., at Hong Kong, the wife of Assistant Commissary-General James William Murray, of a daughter.  
**SCOTT**—On the 19th Dec., at Abbotstord, Singapore, the wife of W. R. Scott, Esq., of a daughter.  
**WAGNER**—On the 11th Dec., at 22, Hollywood-road, Hong Kong, the wife of Herr C. Wagner, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

**BROAD—ROPER**—On the 20th Jan., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. T. W. Bray, Charles Henry Broad, Esq., late of the War-office, widower, to Frances Mary, widow of the late W. H. Roper, Esq., of China, and Tenby Lodge, Kingston, Surrey.  
**DAVIN—SCOTT**—On the 11th inst., at 4, Bonnington Place, Edinburgh, by the Rev. James Grant, D.D., D.C.L., Oxon, of St. Mary's, John Gavin, Esq., Civil Engineer and Architect, of Hankow, China, to Mary Scott, only daughter of George Walker, Esq., M.D. No cards.  
**LOW—HOARE**—On the 11th Dec., at Christ Church, Forest-hill, by the Rev. W. Taylor Jones, M.A., Principal of Sydenham College, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Clarke, M.A., incumbent, S. P. Low, of Round Hill Villa, Sydenham, and 55, Parliament street, to Emma S., elder daughter of Joseph Hoare, of Carisbrooke House, Forest-hill.  
**SCHAEFJE—ANGEHEER**—On the 12th Dec., at Rhio, M. Schaeffe, Esq., to Henrietta Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. E. Van Angeheer, Esq., of Rhio.  
**STORY—DOUGLAS**—On the 24th Oct., by special licence, at St. Phillip's Church, Sydney, by the Ven. Rev. the Dean of Sydney, Charles, only son of C. H. Storey, of Hong Kong to Elizabeth Forsyth H., only daughter of Alexander Douglas, of Sydney N.S. Wales.

#### DEATHS.

**BANNERMAN**—On the 21st Jan., at his residence, 25, Connaught-square, Hyde-park, Jas. Bannerman, Esq., late of the H.E.I.C.C.S. in China, in his 71st year.  
**BLAIRE**—On the 24th Nov., at Solferino, Natal, from protracted disease contracted on service in China, and borne with great fortitude, Lieut.-Colonel Blaire, 99th Regt.  
**HAMILTON**—On the 11th Dec., at sea, William Hamilton, second officer of the P. and O. Co.'s steamship *Ottawa*.  
**MARTIN**—On the 6th Dec., at Somerset Hospital, Green Point, Capetown, Thomas Martin, Esq., per passenger ship *Norwood*, from Shanghai.  
**MCBORLEY**—On the 26th Nov., drowned, at Nagasaki, Edward McSorley, late surgeon, H.M.S. *Rattler*, deeply regretted by all his shipmates.  
**MELLISS**—On the 30th Nov., at Yokohama, Alexander M. Melliss, late of Shanghai.  
**ROZARIO**—On the 10th Dec., at Hong Kong, Miguel Benjamin do Rozario, for many years a compositor in the *China Mail* office, aged 42 years.  
**RUTTEN**—On the 24th Jan., at Gibeblands, Mitcham, Surrey, Alice Edith, the infant daughter of Isaac Campbell Rutten, aged seven months.  
**WHEELLOCK**—On the 25th Nov., suddenly, at Shanghai, John Andrews Wheellock.

### EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

|                                       | Bank.    | Private.             |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------------------|
| At Yokohama . . . . . 6 months sight. | 4s. 5d.  | 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d.   |
| At Shanghai . . . . . 6 ditto         | 6s. 2½d. | 6s. 3d.              |
| At Canton . . . . . }                 |          |                      |
| At Hong Kong . . . . . 6 ditto        | 4s. 7d.  | 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 9½d. |
| At Macao . . . . . }                  |          |                      |
| At Singapore . . . . . 6 ditto        | 4s. 7d.  | 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 8d.  |
| At Manila . . . . . 6 ditto           |          |                      |

At Shanghai, Bills on India, Rs. 298 to 299 per 100 taels. At Hong Kong, Rs. 219 per \$100. Bar Silver at Shanghai, 111 taels; at Hong Kong, 10½ per cent. prem. Mexican dollars at Shanghai, taels 72 per 100, and Exchange on Hong Kong, 27 discount. Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank shares, 9½ prem.; Gas Company, 30 prem; Hong Kong and Whampoa Docks, 45 prem.

### COMMERCIAL REPORT.

#### CHINA EXPORTS.

**TEA**—Canton: The transactions in this market were very limited until yesterday, when some large settlements of Common Scented Orange Pekoe were reported at prices establishing an advance of about one tael on last quotations. Country Congous: Two more chops have arrived, which increases our stock to four (common Oonahms), for which the teas are firm, asking fully 3 tals. over last home rates. Canton-Greens: 4,000 boxes have been settled, principally for England, consisting of common at 11 to 13 tals., and fine to finest 23 to 25 taels. Canton made Teas: Holders are still very firm for all scented teas, especially for those of finer descriptions, but buyers since receipt of last mail's news, show less eagerness to purchase. Some 2,000 half-chests Powchong have found buyers for America at full prices.

**AMOY**—A few days after our last report an active competition arose for Oolongs, and an average rise of about \$2 was observable on common to fair cargo teas, while some of the finer grades were taken at \$3 to \$4 above their previous values. The advance was not long sustained, and latterly settlements have been made on about at par with last month's quotations. Oolongs: Arrivals have come to hand more freely than was anticipated, and during the month 27,148 packages have found buyers. We quote Anko mixed and common cargo grades \$16.50 to \$20; fair cargo, \$21 to \$25; good, \$26 to \$29; fine to finest, \$29 to \$35.

Ankois: 333 packages good clean tea have been settled at \$15 to \$16. Congous: Have shown no noticeable change. Settlements comprising 2,954 packages, at \$12 for low ordinary, and \$16 to \$20 for common to rather flowery kinds.

**FOOCHOW**—The following is a report of the transactions for the fortnight. Congoes: 18,362 chests, 18,360 half-chests, and 972 boxes, at 7½ to 14½ taels for dust and broken leaf, 14 to 18½ for common to good common, and 18½ to 27½ taels for flavoury to good flavoury. Souchongs: 585 chests, fair at 24½ taels. Oolongs: 10,500 half-chests, at 14½ to 15½ taels for inferior, 17½ to 21 for common to fair cargo, and 25 to 26 taels for good cargo. Scented: 636 boxes dusty leaf, at 15 taels.

**SHANGHAI**—Settlements amount to 11,400 chests at 19 to 29 tals. for common to good Oonahms, and 26 to 29 tals. for fair to good Oopack and Ningchow kinds. Reshipments have been 2,500 chests, and the stock comprises about 23 chops or 6,500 chests. Green Teas: Settlements of Moyunes and Fychows have been to a fair extent at previous rates, while an advance of one tael may be quoted for Pingsueys. There is but little doubt that the supply of all descriptions will fall short of last season, and we anticipate a good business after the arrival of the mail. Settlements have been 22 chops, or 18,800 half-chests Fychow and Moyune at tals. 27½ to 46, and 4 chops, or 2,300 half-chests Pingsuey at 34 to 36 tals. proportion. Re-shipments have been 10,600 half-chests, and the stock is estimated at 16,000 half-chests Fychows and Moyunes, 3,300 half-chests Pingsueys and 3,530 half-chests local packed Fychows.

**HANKOW**—The present season is now rapidly drawing to a close, and many of the teas and brokers have already returned to Canton, the former, we doubt not, being perfectly satisfied with the result of their operations, which must have exceeded their most sanguine expectations. The business of the month has been chiefly confined to purchases for the Shanghai market. Settlements amounting to 3 chops Oonahm, at prices varying from tals. 14.25 to 19 per picul, and 2 chops Oopacks at 20 to 25 taels, the more recent purchases showing an advance of 1 to 1.50 taels on former quotations.

**KIUKIANG**—Green Teas: Operations had been continued by buyers for the American market, and as much as 43 tals. proportion (equal 51 tals. in Shanghai) had been paid for one chop. Total settlements reached 18,000 half-chests, leaving about 10,000 half-chests on the market. Teamen were unanimous in stating that no more than 30,000 packages remained to come forward, which would make the season's supply at Kiukiang aggregate about 125,000 against a total of 230,000 packages last season. The growers had already made large profits, and were accordingly very firm, having no need to press sales.

**YOKOHAMA**—Our last market report was dated the 14th inst., since then our tea market as not been quite so active; transactions have taken place to a fair extent in good medium and fine teas at about our quotations of last fortnight; a few small parcels have been settled at high rates. In prices we make no make no material alteration. Settlements for the fortnight amount to about 5,000 piculs, leaving a stock at present on the market of about 1,000 piculs.

**RAW SILK**—This mail brings 960 bales and 175 cases to Southampton, 117 bales to Marseilles, and 194 cases to Bombay.

**CANTON**—The inquiry mentioned in our last has still continued, and a considerable business again been done, the sales of the fortnight amounting to no less than 750 piculs. The better kinds, getting more scarce, have advanced \$5 to 10, and this has been pretty generally established in all kinds. The seventh crop is expected in a fortnight, and, on account of present high rates, some of it is expected to be offered on this market instead of being used for native consumption.

**SHANGHAI**—The business done has been little more than nominal, comprising only 150 bales at even slightly higher rates than those last given. Only 200 bales have come to hand, and dealers show no disposition to press forward what little remains unsold. There is no change in stock. The quotations must be considered nominal. The current quotations are:—Tsatees, chops No. 1; tals. 620 to 630 per picul; Taysaams, chops No. 1; tals. 530 to 540; do. No. 2, do. 500 to 510.

**YOKOHAMA**—The downward tendency of prices which we noticed at the departure of the last mail steamer having further developed itself, several buyers seized the occasion to purchase, when a fair quantity of Silk was settled at a reduction of \$20 to 40 on the previous rates. But this did not last long; the value of the dollar in the native market, receded again, and the prices soon returned to the former point, with this difference, however, that the foreign exchanges have also risen in the meantime, and that consequently the prime cost of the article is higher. The total settlements of this season amount now to 6,000 bales, against 7,000 at the same time last year, showing a deficiency which, in all probability, will become more and more marked as we go on. The unsold stock on the market is about 500 piculs, composed almost exclusively of bank silk, of medium and inferior description with an extremely proportion of really good and fine. A few parcels of Sodai, Oshio and Coshio Silk have down and found buyers at our quotations:—Ida: Medium, 890 to 850 tals.; do. inferior, 750 to 800 tals. Mybash and Sinchu: Best parcels offering, 860 to 885; do. medium, 890 to 850 tals.; do. inferior, 750 to 810 tals. Oshio: Best, 850 tals.; do. medium, 780 to 800 tals. Sodai: Best, 840 tals.

**CAMPOR**—Hong Kong: The sales during the fortnight comprise 150 piculs Formosa, at \$24 unpacked, and 150 piculs Japan, at \$21 unpacked. The market is now bare of stocks, and the above sales must be considered as to-day's quotations.

### CHINA IMPORTS.

HONG KONG.

**COTTON YARN**—The quotations for this article do not show any change during the fortnight, and the extreme smallness of stocks alone accounts for the trifling sales which have been effected. 91 bales only have found buyers in this colony during the fortnight, while from Amoy we hear of settlements of 55 bales at \$55.50 to \$69.50 per picul. Grey Shirtings: The dealers continue to act very cautiously, and do not show any inclination to increase their present stocks, and prices are rather weak, although no actual change can be made in quotations. The sales reported amount to 4,500 pieces sold to Chinese buyers, about 10,000 pieces purchased by foreigners to arrive, and 4,700



pieces of "sea damaged goods," which have been placed by public auction. In Amoy settlements are put at 600 pieces 8½ lbs. at \$5.15 per piece, while in Foochow some 700 pieces of 7 lbs. goods have found buyers at \$4.45 per piece. White Shirtings: The sales of these goods reported in this colony consist almost entirely of goods from second hands, and are estimated to amount to 4,800 pieces at about previous rates. T-Cloths: In the entire absence of any stocks an advance of about 10 cents per piece has been established in the value of these goods, and the sales reported during the fortnight do not exceed 1,000 pieces. American Drills: Quotations are merely nominal, there being no supplies on the market. White Spotted Shirtings, Dyed ditto, Brocades, White and Coloured: Dyed Shirtings have been bought to arrive to the extent of 1,000 pieces, and a similar quantity of Coloured Brocades has been purchased on the same terms. Damasks and Chintzes: 200 pieces of the former have found buyers. Raw Cotton: The value of all descriptions of this staple shows a decline, as compared with last advices, equal to 50 cents per picul, and there exists but a moderate amount of demand for the article. The sales to Chinese of all descriptions amount to 5,650 bales; while 2,350 bales are reported purchased on European account. In the Canton market, where a decline of 1 to 2 taels per picul has been submitted to, the sales of the fortnight are put at 1,800 bales.

WOOLLENS.—Spanish Stripes, Medium Cloths, Ladies' and Habit Cloths: There has not been the slightest demand shown for these manufactures during the past fortnight, and transactions are confined to the settlements of about 100 pieces of the first-named. Long Ells: Again show a trifling decline in value, but in absence of any settlements the annexed quotations must be deemed nearly nominal. Camlets: 220 pieces of English manufacture have found buyers. Lastings: Sales of 600 pieces are reported. Blankets: Remain as before quoted, without sales to notice.

METALS.—Iron Nail Rod, &c.: The settlements of the past fortnight consist of 1,680 piculs of Nail Rod and 126 of Hoop Iron, while from Canton we hear of the purchase of 800 piculs of the first-named description. Lead: Has not shown any tendency to advance in value in this market, while in Canton quotations are slightly easier; sales 350 and 1,500 piculs respectively. Tin: 1,180 slabs have found buyers. Tin Plates: Nothing doing. Steel: There are not any sales to report.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

##### ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—None.  
At SHANGHAI.—From London: Nov. 28, Spirit of the Deep; 30, Laurel, Dilkhoosh. From Liverpool: 30, Aerolite; Dec. 7, Petchlee. From New York: Nov. 30, Horatio.  
At HONG KONG.—From Liverpool, Dec. 9, Admiral Lyons. From Cardiff: 2, Madeira. From New York: 11, Josefit and Almira. From Boston: 6, Santee.  
At MANILA.—None.  
At SINGAPORE.—From New York: Dec. 11, Fusi-yama (str.).  
At PENANG.—From Glasgow: Dec. 22, Foam.

##### DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.  
From SHANGHAI.—For London: Dec. 3, Glencoe; 7, City of Quebec. For New York: 4, Oscar.  
From FOOCHOW.—For London: Portland, Juanpore. For Falmouth: Aldebaran. For New York: Nabob.  
From HONG KONG and CANTON.—For New York: Dec. 13, Tanjore; Nov. 28, Midnight; 7, Bothwell Castle.  
From MANILA for LONDON.—Dec. 1, Lottie Warren. For Liverpool: Nov. 25, Maria Vicenta.  
From SINGAPORE.—For London: Dec. 11, Winterthur; 16, Rozella. For Liverpool: 22, Excelsior.  
From PENANG.—For London: Dec. 16, Mariquita. For Boston: 5, Monitor.

##### VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For London: Cleveland.  
At NAGASAKI.—For London, Chanticleer.  
At SHANGHAI.—For London: Indus, Patrician, Rajah of Cochin, Earl Dalhousie, Helen Finlayson. For New York: Capolani, J. N. Cushing.  
At FOOCHOW.—For London: Lammermuir (full), Bacchante, Eurydice. For New York: Archer, Glenclune.  
At HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London: James Russell, Gitana, Layard.  
At MANILA.—For London: Monsoon, Moulin. For Liverpool: Labrador.  
At PENANG.—None.

##### FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At YOKOHAMA.—To London: Cotton and tea, £2 to £2 10s.; silk, £4 to £4 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.  
At SHANGHAI.—For large vessels for the coast a good demand exists, but for home there is no improvement; the rate to London is £1 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet, and to New York £2 per ton of 40 feet.  
At FOOCHOW.—To London: £2 5s. To New York: £2.  
At AMOY.—To New York: £1 16s. 7d.  
At HONG KONG.—There is some demand for tonnage to Bangkok; to other ports and for home there is no improvement. The circular of George Holmes gives the following quotations:—To load at the rice ports to Continent, £2 10s. to £2 15s. per ton; to Great Britain, ditto; to New York, \$9 to \$10; to Bangkok and back, 45 cents per picul. The estimated number and tonnage of disengaged vessels in Hong Kong is 98, and 47,902 tons.  
At MANILA.—To United Kingdom: Unclayed sugar, £2; hemp, £2 per ton.  
At PENANG.—To London: £1 2s. 6d. dead weight, and £1 10s. light freight.  
At BATAVIA.—To United Kingdom: £2 5s. per ton.

#### VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From ENGLAND and CONTINENT to CHINA, &c.—Dec. 4, W. and Clara, Amsterdam to Batavia; 5, Hugo Grotius, Rotterdam to Batavia.  
From CHINA, &c., to ENGLAND and CONTINENT.—Nov. 19, Caenan, Foochow to London; Dartmouth, Shanghai to London; 22, Copernicus, Batavia to Rotterdam; 23, L. J. Enthoven, Batavia to Schiedam; 24, Selina Jane, Canton to Hamburg; 25, Patna, Shanghai to Liverpool; Vesta, Batavia to Rotterdam; 26, Annie Archibald, Macao to London; Christina, Batavia to Amsterdam; 29, Alexandrina, Foochow to London; 30, Sirocco, Manila to Liverpool; Simon Hobley, Yokohama to London; G. H. Wappans, Singapore to Channel; Dec. 5, Forerunner, Singapore to Falmouth; Beemah, Foochow to London; Sauton, Macao to London; Betsie Stanton, Yokohama to London; 8, Hercules, Batavia to Amsterdam; 9, New Ed, Hong Kong to Falmouth; Invincible, Shanghai to London; L. E. Ashley, Shanghai to London; 11, Corea, Foochow to London; Robin Hood, Shanghai to London; Horsa, Shanghai to London.

From CHINA, &c., to UNITED STATES.—Nov. 25, Samuel Russell, Japan to New York; 29, Golden Pleece, Zebu to New York; 30, Mandarin, Amoy to New York, Wild Gazelle, Amoy to New York; Dec. 3, Edith, Japan to New York; 5, Queen of the Forth, Shanghai to New York; Henry Hambro, Foochow to New York; 9, Bunelacress, Amoy to New York; 10, George Becker, Shanghai to New York; 11, Esmeralda, Amoy to New York.

#### COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

The following is from Mr. Page's Circular:—The settlements of Bar Silver during the fortnight probably exceed £1,000,000, including large contracts in advance for the steamers from Marseilles on 28th inst. to Calcutta, and on 5th February to Bombay, with some transactions for the Bombay steamer from Southampton on 12th February. The price has ranged from 61½ to 61 13-16, chiefly at 61½ via Marseilles, and 61½ via Southampton; considerable sales of five-franc pieces were made via Marseilles at 59 15-16 and 160d. The aggregate shipments recorded since 9th January amount to £943,126, in addition to which about £300,000 is engaged for the Bombay steamer from Southampton to-morrow, and £315,000 in gold. The market has been rather quiet since yesterday, and the nearest closing quotation is 61½d. to 61¾d.

The prospectus is issued of the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited), with a proposed capital of £1,000,000 (subject to increase), in 50,000 shares of £20 each, of which "it is not anticipated that more than £10 per share will be called up." It appears that this company has been formed for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united businesses of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggins and Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell and Co., of London; Messrs. Russell, Coles, and Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell and Co., of Liverpool; and Messrs. Grey and Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons, and Co., of Bombay; and the board is exclusively composed of members of these firms.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLES.—January 23, at Texel, from Batavia, Princes Amalia; 24, from Pasaroang, Lodore; from Wynkooper's Bay, Fagel; 23, off the Start, from Foo-chow-Foo, Florence Nightingale; 27, off Falmouth, from Pasaroang, Dorobea; at London, from Colombo, &c., Royal George; 28, at Deal, from Ceylon Percy; Jan. 23, off Dungeness, from Batavia, India Packet; 13, at Beshire, from Batavia, Richard Cobden.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. —, from Shields, for Hong Kong, Vicksburg; 24, from Newport, for Galle, Elizabeth Cushing; from Sunderland, for Jan Peter; 24, from Liverpool for Shanghai, Chalgrove, Persia; for Hong Kong, Challenge; Jan. —, from Hamburg for Singapore, Jan Valer, Kong, Everest; 24, from Cardiff for Yokohama, John Norman; for Shanghai, Blencathra; 25, for Hong Kong, Royal Minstrel; 25, from Liverpool for Singapore, Falcon.

SPOKEN.—Douglas, Foo-chow-Foo to New York, Jan. 3, 4 N., 34 W. Kortenaar, Batavia to Holland, Dec. 2, 33 S., 15 E. Sailor Prince, Cardiff to Manila, Dec. 19, on the line, 28 W.

LAD-ON.—At Liverpool: For Hong Kong, Veronica; for Galle: Simoon. At London: For Hong Kong, Hotspur.

#### THE OAK-LEAF SILKWORM.

The following letter has been published in *The Times*, showing that there is some prospect of successfully introducing into our own country this valuable description of the silkworm. The writer has, however, sadly mis-spelt the name of Dr. Pompe van Meerdervoort, the Dutch medical officer at Nagasaki, through whose exertions the *Bombyx Yama-mai* was introduced into Europe. Dr. van Meerdervoort's high attainments and services in the cause of science certainly render him well worthy of "honourable mention":—

Sir,—At the present time, when the cultivation of the mulberry silkworm is attended with great risk in consequence of the disease which has now prevailed for several years, and which has had the effect of greatly increasing the price of silk all over Europe, I venture to call your attention to a report upon the silkworm of the oak *Bombyx Yama-mai*, lately introduced into France from Japan, and which the reporter considers as perfectly adapted to the climate of Normandy, and I think I may add, after a residence of two years at Caen, that if this be correct it may also be introduced with success into the south and west of England, which differ very little, if at all, from this climate. The oakworm, or yama-mai, of Japan is a monopoly of the Royal family, and to sell or export the eggs is punishable with death. Hence the complete ignorance which exists respecting this valuable insect. In 1861 M. Duchesne de Bellecourt, the French Consul-General in Japan, sent some of the eggs to the Société d'Acclimatation, but as nothing was known of the habits of the insect only one worm survived to make its cocoon.

This single specimen, however, was enough to establish its value, and in 1862 a scientific commission was directed to search for and send a quantity to France, which the commission was enabled to effect by the aid of

M. Ponysse von Meerdeworth, a Dutch marine officer, director of the Imperial Medical School at Nagasaki.

M. Personnat, of Laval, received a few of the eggs, and after three generations he had in May, 1865, 20,000 worms on his oaks at Laval. The following is an abridgment of his report:—

The eggs are easily preserved through the winter if kept dry, and in the Spring, when the oaks come into leaf, to hatch the eggs it only requires that they should be placed in a room with a southern aspect. The worms feed upon any kind of oak, grow rapidly, cast their skins four times, and in 60 or 65 days begin their cocoons. After the first change or even from the egg they may be exposed to the open air, as they are unaffected by the weather (as, however, in England we often have sharp frosts in May and June, I should advise a little nursing under cover until the oakleaves are strong enough to protect them). The weight of the cocoons is much greater than those of the mulberry worm. An empty one weighs 70 centigrammes (11 grains), while one of the mulberry worm only weighs 33 centigrammes (5½ grains). It takes 450 to 500 full or fresh mulberry cocoons to weigh a kilogramme, while 200 of the oak worm will make the same weight. One square metre, nearly 40 inches square, of oak underwood will support 15 or 20 cocoons; but taking it at only ten, then a single hectare (2½ acres) will produce 100,000 cocoons, or 500 kilogrammes.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., T. O. WARD, M.D.

Another correspondent, Mr. E. P. Robertson, of the Bombay Civil Service, states that he has discovered the same species of worm in Matheran, where it feeds on the tree called by the natives álloo.

**THE SUEZ CANAL.**—Mr. Lange, the Company's Agent in London, furnishes some interesting particulars regarding the progress of this important work. The western jetty at Port Said has advanced considerably, and now forms part of the isolated island, thus forming an uninterrupted pier of 4,800 feet long, with a depth of from 9 to 16 feet, the result of dredging operations. The number of vessels which have discharged their cargoes at this new town of Port Said, five years ago a blank and dismal waste, is no less than 2,037, including all the vessels registered up to the 1st of July, 1865, and their cargoes being chiefly materials and provisions for carrying out this great work, it will be readily seen with what unabated vigour it is being pushed forward. All along the maritime canal the greatest activity prevails. Nor are the accessory fresh-water canals, meanwhile, neglected. At the end of December 80,000 Egyptian workmen were busy excavating the line of fresh-water canal between Bulbeis and Abassie. This portion of the work is being completed by the Viceroy of Egypt, under the superintendence of the company's engineers. It is generally known that a passage between the two seas has been effected, and that it is the intention of the Canal Company to throw it open to the commerce of all nations. Of course, for the present, and until they have obtained a depth of 26 feet, and a width proportionate to that depth, only the smaller class of vessels will be able to take advantage of the opening, and the Mediterranean ports may find their commercial geographical positions suddenly changed and brought almost face to face with countries now the most remote from them. M. de Lesseps is now in Egypt, directing everything with his usual energy.

**THE AUSTRALIAN TEA TRADE.**—An argument, heard against the last reduction of the tea duty in this country, was that such reduction would go only to enhance the profits of the importer, or the demands of the producer, instead of benefiting the consumer. That such is not the case we have abundant evidence, and further illustration is afforded in Victoria, where the Ministry, on its own responsibility,—the Legislative Council having proved contumacious—reduced the customs duty on tea to 3d. per lb. The effect of the reduction has been the importation of a finer class of teas and increased consumption. The shipments from Foochow for Melbourne up to the latest dates far exceeded those of any previous season. The late Ministerial Act, whether constitutional or not, by which the importer is henceforth relieved from the obligation of making, in view of possible liabilities through the refusal of the Legislative Council to pass the Tariff Bill, to make a deposit of 3d. per lb., a sum representing the difference between the old and new tariff duties, is a further boon to the trade. So long as it was demanded, the prices to the consumer were increased on its account. At last Melbourne advices, common congou in chests and half-chests was quoted at 1s. 3d.; medium congou, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4½d. per lb.

## Continental Intelligence.

### HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ROTTERDAM, JAN. 15.

We have had a very dull week, nothing of political interest having transpired. We wait for the royal decree, by which the new Minister of the Financial Department will be appointed. I need not say that many rumours are current, but it seems to be more than probable that Mr. Geertsema, member of the Second Chamber of the States General and notary at Groningen, will be the successor of Mr. Betz. As to our Minister of Marine, Mr. Huysen van Kattendyke, is still very dangerously ill.

On the 15th February the Second Chamber will meet again, and without doubt a Parliamentary war will be opened directly about the East Indian affairs and our Financial State.

The Japanese ambassadors, the head officer, Hida Hamagora, and naval officers Eda and the Foesce, who arrived here last year, departed on the 12th for Paris, and from thence they will return to their mother country. They ordered here several steam engines for agriculture, &c., of which I will give you a specified list when they are shipped.

### COMMERCIAL.

**COFFEE.**—With important transactions during the last week, which amount to about 9,000 b. Java, 1,600 b. Macassar, and 1,000 b. Ceylon. The market is very firm; fair quality with much demand, because all the parcels which arrive are green.

**SUGAR.**—Raw Java: There is much inquiry, and principally for floating cargoes. About 5,000 kranjangs were sold at prices somewhat above those paid in auction in November last.

**TEA.**—The market is unaltered; firm, but without transactions, by want of supply.

**SPICES.**—The market is dull, but holders decline to operate under last quotations.

**TOBACCO.**—Java leaves: There are no parcels brought into the market, and, in consequence, there are no transactions to report. The stock only amounts to 3,007 bales Java.

**COTTON.**—The market was animated; about 300 b. Java were sold a firm prices.

**HIDES.**—Several parcels changed hands, viz., 1,611 E. I., ex Boni; 767 do., ex Luconia; 606, ex Prinz Carl; 1,169, ex Maria Magdalena; 1,910 do., ex Noord-Brabant; 469 do., ex Paul Johan. In the following week 4,025 per Rinder, and 686 per Buffalo, will be offered by inscription.

**JAVA INDIGO.**—The market remains in a favourable condition; the 35 chests offered were sold at very firm prices.

**RATTANS.**—For first quality there is a good inquiry. The following parcels were sold:—1,226 bund. 170 piculs ex Arrow, 234 bund. 45 piculs ex Herrog Ernst, 1,400 bund. and 110 piculs ex Agra.

**BANCA TIN.**—The market is rather dull. 1,000 slabs were sold at 57½f., 1,700 slabs at 56½f., and 2,500 slabs at 56½f. Holders now, however, decline to operate under 56½f.

ROTTERDAM, JAN. 24.

Early in May last year Messrs. A. van Hoboken and Sons, Reynst and Ninju, and Anemaet and Co., requested that a concession should be granted to them for ten years, to establish a regular monthly steam communication between Java (Batavia), via Timor Koepang and Cape York, to Brisbane and Sydney, they receiving a yearly subsidy from the East Indian Government of 100,000f.; on the condition, however, of the Governments of Queensland and New South Wales giving their consent also. They calculated that the time required for the distance between Batavia and Sydney—viz., 960 miles, would be 16 days. The steamers, which were to be of the best construction, should be able, it was calculated, to carry from 600 to 800 tons merchandise, and to accommodate forty to fifty first-class and sixty to one hundred second-class passengers. The petitioners showed the great importance of this line, as the Australian Steam Navigation Company (English) were inclined to open a mail service between Sydney and Singapore, without calling at Batavia; and they urged that the subsidy they asked was very small, because the English company wanted a subsidy of 56 shillings, or f.33.60 per geographical mile. The petitioners further stated that they proposed to open negotiations with the Governments of New South Wales and Queensland for obtaining a subsidy of £15,000. The capital required to establish this company, and to build the three fine paddle-wheel steamers would amount to two and a-half millions of guilders, while the expenses were estimated at f.975,000 a-year, against a revenue of f.1,310,000; viz.:—Subsidies, f.414,000; passengers, f.434,640; freights, f.459,000. The expenses were set down at:—Administration, f.230,150; coals, f.272,000; reparation of ships, f.317,250; insurance, f.100,000; sundry expenses, f.56,000. Leaving a net profit of f.335,000, or a dividend of 13 per cent.

The Indian Board of Trade at once supported the proposal, from motives of both a political and commercial character. Little, however, has since been heard of this affair, as regards our Government. The Governors of New South Wales and Queensland, on the contrary, expressed their warm approbation of the project, as is proved by a letter written by Mr. John Young to the Consul-General of the Netherlands at Sydney, which was inserted in the *Bataviaasch Handelsblad* of the 14th September last. The Consul himself also warmly supported the project, as did the Australian press; and the general opinion was that when the Dutch Government granted the subsidy the line would be immediately established. Our Government, however, kept silent; but as the matter was of very great importance to Queensland, a parliamentary inquiry was instituted there, by a special committee, which sat from the 22nd May to the 17th August. They reported that it was necessary to give up the idea of calling at Timor Koepang, but that a regular steam communication between the East Coast of Australia and Java through Torres Straits would be highly beneficial, and that it was necessary to begin the work at once instead of losing time in conference. The committee recommended that the experiment should be tried for a full year, and that a line should be established between Somerset and Timor. (Vide *Bataviaasch Handelsblad* of the 15th Nov.)



The Board of Trade at Batavia at once communicated on the subject with the Indian Government, and pressed them for a speedy decision. The Home Government, however, remained deaf. The *Java Bode* of the 29th Nov. expressed its deep regret that no decision had been come to upon the proposal of the petitioners. That paper complained of the "apathy shown upon a question of such importance." Hoping that our Government would by this time have settled on their course, I myself made inquiries of those interested and of the Minister of the Colonial Department; but all that has transpired shows that the Government is still undecided, and that it is more than probable the subsidy will not be granted.

While writing I have received the report of the sections in the Second Chamber of the States General on the Culture Bill. The volume contains not less than 69 folio pages, so that it is impossible to give you to-day the quintessence of the mass. Fifty-nine members of the Second Chamber took part in the discussions in the sections, so that not less than 16 members were absent. Thus it is impossible to conjecture the fate of the Bill from this report, which in general is not so favourable as the Liberal party would wish. Both the Radicals and Conservatives made very sharp criticisms, and disapproved some of the stipulations of the Bill.

We are still waiting for the appointment of a Minister of Finance. In my last letter I told you that Mr. I. H. Geertsema would be appointed; but that gentleman seems to have so many and such important difficulties in the way, that it is generally regarded as doubtful whether he will accept the proposal.

P.S.—The news has just reached me that M. Thorbecke, the Minister of the Interior, and M. Olivier, the Minister of Justice, have resigned. The other Ministers, also, have offered to place their resignations in the hands of the King.

As the export of refined sugars during the six last months has augmented to 42 millions of pounds, against 32 millions in the first six months of 1865, the Government will levy, from the 25th of February next, 1 per cent. more upon the "rendements" of raw sugar of the first and second class, according to the law of June 2, 1865. I need not say that this decree has created much opposition in our sugar-trade.

The Council of State has given its report to his Majesty about the question to abolish the capital punishment and had advised to abrogate that penalty. It is also more than probable that the Government will soon lay before the members of Parliament a Bill in that sense.

The rinderpest spreads more and more. For the week ending the 13th, 2,921 were attacked, of which 559 died; 319 were slaughtered, and 367 recovered. Since the outbreak of the typhus, 28,737 were attacked, of which 8,775 died, 6,964 were slaughtered, and 9,486 recovered.

Dr. K. W. Gratama, medical officer, 2nd class, will start by this mail for Japan to fulfil a Government mission.

Mulhatuli, the author so well known in the East Indies, has been condemned to 15 days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 8fl. for boxing in a public place. He declined to defend his cause before the court.

The war steamer *Kai-yoo*, which was built here for account of the Government of Japan, will sail in a few days for her destination under the command of the naval officer (1st class) Dinaux.

According to the Government returns, the income of the Treasury amounted during 1864 to f.62,718,955.53, and was valued for 1865 at f.61,549,027.50. In that year, however, the revenue surpassed the valuation by f.2,907,625.91.

Mr. H. van Ryckevorsel, the well-known East Indian and West Coast trader, died some days ago in a lunatic asylum at St. Blaize, near Neufchatel.

#### COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—The market remains unaltered, but a trifling business doing. The parcels sold consisted of 4,500 b. Java, ex Kosmopoliet, and 2,100 b., ex Edouard Marie, at different prices. Nothing was transacted in Trading Company's sorts in waiting for the announcement of the auction of February.

SUGAR.—The market is firm but dull. Nothing was sold since the last mail.

TEA.—Scarcely any demand.

RICE.—Business is confined to the execution of a few small orders for consumption. The trade would be animated, but there is no disposable stock.

SPICES.—Firm. There is much inquiry; but holders decline to operate without an advance. The actual quotations are—Nutmegs: No. 1, 84c. to 85c.; No. 2, 73c. to 75c.; No. 3, 54c. to 56c.; No. 4, 33c. to 35c. Mace: D, 90c.; E, 85c. to 86c. Cloves: No. 2, 27c.; No. 3, 26c. Cinnamon: No. 3, 1865, is offered at 131c. Vanilla: Very dull, and largely offered, so that it can be bought now at prices never known before.

TOBACCO.—The market has continued inactive.

COTTON.—A good demand for export. Several parcels E. I. were sold, Japan sorts in more request at firmer rates.

HIDES.—The market was animated. The following parcels were sold:—369 E. I., ex Laconia; 394 do., ex Prinz Carl; 1,500 do., ex Bengaal; 617 E. I., ex Suzanna; 257 ex Maria Elizabeth. The prices did not transpire, but they are supposed to be very firm.

INDIGO.—There was a lively demand, and all that was brought into the market (170 ch., private import) was sold at full prices. There was also a good demand for Bengal, and some parcels were sold with an advance.

TIN.—The market remains unaltered; the prices rule from 56½f. to 56¾f.; at this quotation 2,000 slabs were sold.

COCOA-NUT OIL.—There is want of stock, and nothing can be bought under 33f.

RATTANS.—1,600 bds. ex Agra were sold. Within a few days important quantities will be brought into the market.

DRUGS.—Cassia Vera: The parcels arrived ex Caduceus were partly sold at firm prices. Gum Elastic: Without transactions, because holders decline to operate without an advance. Gutta Percha: With a good demand, and a considerable business was done. Mother-o-Pearl Shells: The 20,500 kilo arrived per Mainlust, from Macassar, will be offered by inscription within a few days.

MONEY.—The stock market remains unaltered and dull, and there has only been a speculative inquiry for American and Spanish stock. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61½; Three per Cents, 71.15-16ths; Four per Cents, 95 7-16ths; Netherlands Bank, 250; Trading Company, 146½; Rotterdam Bank, 100½. There is no change in the money market. The rate of discount of the Netherlands Bank is still fixed at 7 per cent. for acceptances, and 6½ per cent. for bills. Open market, 6½ and 7 per cent.

CHANGE.—London: 3 months, f.11.65; 2 months, f.11.72; short, f.11.86. Paris, 3 months, f.46.50; 2 months, f.46.70; short, f.47.20. Hamburg, 3 months, f.34.95; 2 months, f.35.15; short, f.35.45. Bremen, 3 months, 189.40. St. Petersburg, 3 months, 148.

SHIPPING.—ARRIVALS.—Jan. 17, at Texel, from Batavia, Maria Adriana; 18, Henriette; 21, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Onrust; from Passaroeang, Ida Maria; from Samarang, Noach; 22, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Isis; from Foo-chow-Foo, Yeaveering Bell (with 8,222 chests of tea); 22, at Texel, from Batavia, Henderika; at Zierikzee, from Batavia, Twee Gezusters.

#### PASSENGERS INWARD.

From Java, per Maria Adriana: Mr. Dezaas; per Whampoa, Mr. Stort; per Noach, Mr. Wynen and family, Mr. van der Mark and family; per Jason, Messrs. P. H. van der Wedden and E. Haisma Mulier.

#### RUSSIA, GERMANY, &c.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, JAN. 14.

In consequence of a healthful competition that has sprung up of late between the Austrian Lloyd's and the Italian line of steamers plying between Trieste and Alexandria, and the consequent reduction of freight on goods between those two ports, the merchants of the former city are beginning to open their eyes to the fact that they are now enabled to import India and China produce direct at a much cheaper rate and at less cost of time than by supplying their wants from the London and Liverpool markets, as they have hitherto been accustomed to do. It certainly does seem paradoxical that the Trieste merchants have not long since emancipated themselves from their dependance on the English markets, not only for East India and China silks, drugs, and spices, but for such a comparatively low-priced article as cotton, worth at the present rates about 100 florins per centner. Let us take this commodity as an example and examine how the case stands. Assuming that Trieste houses are able to buy cotton at Bombay at as cheap a rate as English merchants, they would be subject to the following charges, were the article shipped to them direct:—Steam freight to Suez and railway transit to Alexandria, £6 per ton, is 3 florins per centner; freight per steamer from Alexandria to Trieste, 75 kreuzers; insurance, 1½ per cent., 1 fl. 50 kr.; interest for one month, say ½ per cent., or 50 kr., and, with 25 kr. for petty charges, the whole expense from Bombay to Trieste would be 6 fl. per centner, or 6 per cent. on the value. On the other hand, let us analyse in the same way what a Trieste house has to pay by purchasing its cotton at Liverpool, and we shall find that the same article is saddled with the following charges:—Freight from Bombay to England by sailing vessel, say only £2 per ton, is 1 fl. per centner; freight from Liverpool to Trieste, per steamer, £3 per ton, is 1 fl. 50 kr.; interest for 8½ months at 6 per cent. is 4 fl. 25 kr.; landing charges in England, reshipping, commission on sale, do. on purchase, del credere on the sale in England, &c., say, 9 per cent., or 9 fl.; insurance from Bombay to Liverpool and from England to Trieste, 4 per cent., or 4 fl., and, with 25 kr. for minor charges, the total cost will come to 20 fl., or 20 per cent. on the value—as compared to only 6 per cent. if sent direct, and with the saving of 7½ months' time. If the difference is so great with such an article as cotton, it stands to reason that it must be very considerably more so in proportion on silk, spices, indigo, tea, and drugs, the value of which may range from 500 to 1,500 florins per centner, or from five to fifteen times the value of cotton. And it may here be observed that, on the completion of the Suez Canal the facilities for opening the direct trade between Trieste and the Far East will be greatly increased. The Trieste merchants appear to recognise the importance of the traffic, and there is reason to believe that they are willing to take steps to obtain these advantages, and emancipate themselves from the trammels of the indirect trade, which under no circumstances can ever be so lucrative as direct

commercial communication, requiring much less time, and consequently far less capital to carry on the trade.

In conformity with the stipulations contained in the International Telegraph Treaty that came into operation on the 1st inst. (January), the Russian Government have published in the St. Petersburg journals the new tariff for telegrams to foreign countries from the 165 telegraph stations in Russia. According to this new tariff a telegram to and from England costs 12½ francs, and from St. Petersburg to Eastern Siberia (that is to say between the stations of Tomsk and Werkche-Udinsk) 16 francs, making together 28½ francs. It is allowed to telegraph in cipher.

The directors of the Oldenburg East India Shipping Company give official notice that the resolution passed at the last special general meeting of the shareholders held on the 13th of July to dissolve the Company and wind up its affairs (as mentioned in one of my former letters) has now received the confirmation of the Oldenburg Government. Creditors are therefore invited to send in their accounts of outstanding debts for examination and payment without delay.

#### COMMERCIAL.

**COFFEE.**—Considerable purchases have been made in execution of orders, and full prices paid. The business would have been no doubt much more extensive had not the scarcity of money been so keenly felt. Sales, 19,000 bags.

**SUGAR.**—Market calm, both for raw and refined, but prices tolerably firm.

**RICE.**—But little has been done in any description, and there is no alteration to report in values.

**SPICES.**—Transactions were of limited extent, at previous quotations.

**SPELTER.**—This article is in a very favourable position, with a decided tendency to a further improvement. At the beginning of the week 10,000 centners were sold at 15 Marks, 4 Sch. Bco., since then 4,000 centners at 15.5, 2,000 centners at 15.5½, and 8,500 centners for spring delivery at 15.6. The market closes firm, and nothing to be had under 15.8. It is generally expected that in a short time prices will be much higher. Discount, 7 to 7½ per cent.

**SHIPPING.**—Loading at Hamburg: For Singapore, Carlota; for Hong Kong, Peiho; for Singapore and Hong Kong, Albis; for Shanghai, Manila II.; for Nicolayefsky (Amoor), Jessen. Weather mild and navigation still open.

#### HAMBURG, JAN. 23.

The St. Petersburg official journal, the *Gazette of the Academy*, published in the Russian language, contains the following observations on the new postal arrangements between Kiachta and Peking, the details of which were given in your paper:—"By the Treaty of Peking the Chinese Government has bound itself to forward a mail once a month between the capital and Kiachta for the conveyance of letters and despatches, and every two months a mail coach for passengers and parcels. The *Siberian Messenger* now announces that a more frequent and regular postal service between Peking and Kiachta has just been started by the enterprise of Mr. Nemtchinow, under the auspices of the Russian and Chinese Governments. The new mail coaches are to leave each of the two ends of the line once a week, and the postage charged for letters is extremely moderate, being only 15 copeks from Kiachta to Ourga and 30 copeks to Peking, whilst parcels and small packages of goods pay 40 copeks per lb. from Kiachta to Peking, and 15 copeks to Ourga, and *vice versa*. It is evident that if this spirited undertaking succeeds—and there is every probability of its soon becoming such a perfect success as to induce the contractor to increase the departures from each end to twice or three times a week—it cannot fail to offer immense advantages to the correspondence and goods traffic between the two countries, and greatly increase the number of passengers travelling over that route, by freeing them from the delays and annoyances to which they have hitherto been unavoidably exposed."

By recent letters received from Irkutsk we learn that the American workmen while digging holes for the posts to support the wires of the Americo-Siberian telegraph in the island of Sitka discovered there some valuable gold mines. The above-named island is part of the territory of the Russian-American Company. The above intelligence has, however, hitherto had no favourable effect on the value of the shares of that company, which, originally issued at 150 roubles, are stationary at 120 roubles.

The Austrian Minister for Commerce has received supplementary despatches from the Imperial Consul at Singapore containing additional particulars about Japanese silkworms' eggs, which he has published for general information. The Minister then goes on to say that he has received despatches from the Austrian Consul at Liverpool who reports himself authorised by the firm of Messrs. Charles Saunders and Co., of that port, to

make known that they have received from their house at Yokohama a considerable supply of genuine Japan green and white eggs, which may be purchased at Marseilles of their correspondents, Messrs. Salevy, Son, and Co., packed in original boxes, each containing 200 cartoons, at 15 francs per cartoon.

Referring to the statement in the *China Overland Trade Report*, "that a Prussian frigate is cruising in the Chinese waters with orders to occupy the Island of Formosa," I would mention that your own leading article, as far back as the 26th of July last (superscribed "Prussian Colonisation in the Far East") contains full particulars of the Prussian intentions at that time, since which, as no enthusiasm was awakened in favour of the plan, either in Prussia or any other part of Germany, the subject appears to have been dropped, or perhaps died a natural death, for nothing further has been done towards its execution. By a reference to the last Prussian navy list, I find that there is no frigate at present on the China station. They have but three altogether—the *Gefion*, 48, an old unseaworthy wooden sailing ship, taken from the Danes in the war of 1850 and captured by the land batteries at Eckernförde; the *Thetis*, 36, also an old wooden ship, English built, and exchanged for two iron gunboats during the Crimean war, now H.M. ships *Weser* and *Recruit*; and the *Niobe*, a "jackass" frigate of 26 guns, also a sailing vessel, built in the Baltic—and these three are on the home station, and not in a condition to "cruise in the Chinese waters" without risking to sink with all hands, and thus follow the melancholy fate of their late consort the sailing corvette *Amazone*. It is only a few months ago that the iron-built screw corvette *Vineta*, of 28 guns and 400-horse power, sailed from Kiel for the Brazils en route for China and Japan, as duly reported in my correspondence at the time; but since then counter-orders have been sent out by the mail in consequence of the Spanish blockade of the ports of Chili, and she has been directed to proceed to Valparaiso to protect the Germans and watch the proceedings of the Spaniards.

That the Prussians have entertained the idea of taking possession of Formosa cannot be doubted, and last year a series of articles (believed to have been written by Count Eulenberg, who was at the head of the Prussian diplomatic expedition to China and Japan) appeared in the Ministerial official organ at Berlin, evidently intended to prepare the public for such a *coup d'état*, and advocating the expediency of such a step on the part of Prussia. But since then Count Bismarck has had other more important affairs on his hand nearer home, and appears to have given up the idea of colonising Formosa, or at least postponed it to a more convenient opportunity. Besides the noble Count has nearly run his race of Court favour, and it is a great question whether his successor will be inclined to carry out his ideas. Experience teaches us that a change in the Prussian Cabinet always involves a change of principles, and not only the King but the people of Prussia are getting tired of the Count's uncontrolled sway, and are unmistakably looking forward to the day when the ambitious Prime Minister shall be obliged to descend from the pinnacle of power he has so long occupied.

#### COMMERCIAL.

**COFFEE.**—Fine qualities are in demand at full prices for the execution of orders. Inferior neglected, though to be had comparatively cheaper. Sales 9,000 bags.

**SUGAR.**—Sales of raw confined to the execution of the most pressing orders. The refined market is decidedly flat, with no alteration in the price of either.

**RICE.**—Cleaned firm, though the transactions reported are only of trifling extent. Of rough Bengal 8,000 bags were sold by importers at full values.

**SPICES.**—2,000 bags of Singapore pepper have been sold at 3½ Sch. Bco. Ginger is firmer. Cassia Lignea calm.

**TEA.**—Market steady. Among the sales of the week were 100 packages Congon, 230 Souchong, 20 Pecco, 60 Hyson, and 400 Imperial—all at full prices.

**SPELTER.**—This article is not so firm as it was, and there are but few orders on hand. The only sale reported this week was 3,000 centners for spring delivery at 15 Mks. 6 Sch. Bco.

**SHIPPING.**—Sailed, Jan. 16, Manila II. to Shanghai. Weather still open, with no signs of frost.

#### Literature.

*Bhotan and the Story of the Doar War, including Sketches of a Three Months' Residence in the Himalayas, and a Narrative of a Visit to Bhotan in May 1865.* By Surgeon RENNIE, M.D., 20th Hussars. John Murray, Albemarle-street.—The author of the book whose title we have just given is already so favourably known by his volumes on China and Japan that we confess to looking with some interest for an account of recent transactions on the north-eastern frontier of our Indian posses-



sions coming from his hand, Nor has the result disappointed us. We have now a complete book on the subject, telling us all the past, and bringing our information down even to last December, by a note appended to the original text. Dr. Rennie, indeed, furnishes perhaps no more than was actually necessary for a proper comprehension of the matter he took in hand, seeing that we actually seem to have known very little more of Bhotan (to be pronounced "Boat-awn," we are instructed) up to the time of the Hon. Ashley Eden's mission, than was told us nearly three centuries ago, by Ralph Fitch, a London merchant who roamed over most parts of the East, and appears to have been a keen observer and an acute collector of facts. Mr. Eden's diplomatic journey is of so recent a date that there is no occasion to make further reference to it beyond notifying that Dr. Rennie presents us with a terse and connected history of the whole proceedings, from which no other conclusion can be arrived at than that whatever might have been the former's antecedent exhibition of "remarkable tact and judgment," his management on the occasion we are now dealing with is only saved from utter condemnation by the fact that the barbarians opposed to the English Envoy behaved so much worse, that the latter gains a redeeming light by the comparison. One of the last scenes of this mission's adventures was characterised by a little piece of *finesse* on the side of Mr. Eden, which might have befitted an agent of the East India Company, but was certainly derogatory to a representative of the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India. The Bhotan Council—or rather the Tongso Penlow, who wielded their authority—were unwilling that the mission should leave till the presents it had brought were presented. Mr. Eden accordingly distributed them, "keeping back some small articles of jewellery, and the guns, which latter he did not think it expedient to give them." The act was as dangerous as it was mean. Fears were entertained that the mission would not be suffered to depart. If the apprehension had been realised, and the jewels found on a search being made, this silly parsimony might have so enraged the petty potentate abovenamed as to have caused the death of the whole suite.

That the Indian Government has taken the only possible course in annexing the Dooars is beyond a doubt; but it is questionable whether the best information is always supplied to Calcutta by its distant officers. Annexation is at best an ugly thing, and requires discretion all the more; and care should be taken to appropriate no more than is necessary for the security of a frontier, where that is the motive for annexation, and above all, not to stop short in a belt of country that can only prove a burying-place for the troops or officials condemned to reside in it. As to peace with the Bhotanese for near neighbours, unless held in tight restraint, the thing was evidently an impossibility. According to the Buddhist fashion—for strange to say the custom seems to prevail wherever that religion is dominant—the country is under the nominal rule of two Powers, the Dhurma and the Deb Rajas, the former the spiritual and the latter the temporal governor. But the rank of neither is hereditary, the dignity being vacant until, as with the Grand Lama-ship of Thibet, the body is discovered in which the soul of the last possessor has again become incarnate. Some child is always selected as the supposed recipient; thence of course repeated and long minorities; and thence naturally the real power of the sceptre passes into the hands of some one powerful chief, or of a knot of tyrannical and jealous oligarchs. Laws there are none; there is a tradition of their existence in by-gone days, but no copy is known to be now extant. Every petty chief doeth that which is good in his own eyes. This, indeed, was formally laid down as the true principle of government, in a letter purporting to be written by the Deb Raja in answer to complaints from the British authorities with regard to the frontier raids committed by his people, for which the following simple mode of adjustment was suggested:—"With regard to the quarrels of the frontier authorities they are not important enough to be heard by the Dhurma Rajah, and if your sahibs do the same, the East India Company also should not listen to them either"—a recommendation sufficiently explanatory of the amount of latitude the supreme Powers in Bhotan are either inclined or obliged to accord to their subordinates. Dr. Rennie's summing up of the political part of the subject, in his concluding note, will be readily concurred in by the major part of his readers:—

In conclusion, I may state that the Deb and Dhurma Rajahs having about as much control over what is passing in the country—the nominal Government of which they represent—as the figure-head over the steering of a vessel, it is not improbable that the simplest way of bringing existing difficulties to a speedy and satisfactory issue will be reducing the questio-

to a matter of fact, by disregarding the idea of dealing with a central or practically responsible Government, and confining negotiations to the local chiefs who virtually rule Bhotan—namely, the Penlows of Pare and Tongso; paying a portion of the annual allowance of 50,000 rupees to the former for the Bengal Dooars, and a portion of it to the latter for those of Assam: the tribute formerly drawn from these sources having formed important items in their respective revenues—leaving it to them to settle accounts as they like with the nominal Government for the time being.

With regard to the agricultural and productive value of the Dooars, Dr. Rennie says:—

Next to rice, tobacco is their chief product, and is procurable in large quantities. The villagers, however, will not sell any of their produce except at the fairs, which are held at fixed periods during the week. This I observed on the journey from Dhalimkote, our servants meeting with refusal on every occasion that they endeavoured to purchase provisions, such as eggs and fowls. A good deal of cotton also is grown in different parts, especially near the foot of the hills. It has a large pod, and is of good quality; but little care, however, is expended in the cultivation. In regard to this product, I am told that a lucrative trade has—until lately arrested by our military operations—been carried on by Bengalese with the Bhotanese, the former taking up rice and bartering it weight for weight of cotton, thereby realising enormous profits on these transactions; the commercial ignorance displayed by the latter in this matter being nearly equal to that displayed by the Japanese at the commencement of our treaty intercourse in 1858, when gold could be purchased from them for but a few times its equivalent weight in silver.

The most interesting portion of Dr. Rennie's book is, however, the account of his own route with the 80th Foot from Calcutta to Darjeeling, from whence he makes a trip into the Dooars, as far as Dhalimkote, returning to his starting place by a different route, so as to see as much as possible of the country and the people. The Doctor's habits of close observation, and the wider extent of the subjects he takes an interest in, from his professional education and experience, will at once recur to the readers of his preceding works. There is an excellent sketch map of Bhotan and the Dooars accompanying the volume, so that the march of the regiment and the author's further excursion can be readily followed, and the reader is always satisfied as to his whereabouts, and not left bewildered among a jumble of names of places he never before heard of. We shall conclude our notice with an account of a visit to a tea-plantation, exhibiting the same clear style of description that we have before had occasion to note as possessed by the Doctor:—

At this period (8th April), through the kindness of Mr. Crossman, manager of the Darjeeling property belonging to the well-known Mr. David Wilson, of Calcutta, I had an opportunity of visiting the tea plantation belonging to the latter, which is situated on the slopes under the collection of houses at the northern end of Darjeeling station, known as "Wilson's Bustee." ["Bustee" is the Hindoostane name for village, or collection of houses.] The plantation ranges over an altitude varying from two to four thousand feet, and we descended to it through a distance of about four miles below Darjeeling, as far as a ravine with a mountain stream flowing through it, near which red-coloured monkeys were seen sporting about in the trees. The plantation was not at the time productive, an interval of three years being required in British Sikkim from the period of sowing the seed until the bushes are fit for plucking. The soil of this plantation was light and stony, very similar to that in which the vine grows with great luxuriance in Western Australia. At Darjeeling and vicinity the tea-seed is sown about the beginning of the year, each seed being placed in the ground about two inches apart. The young plant is not interfered with for about eighteen months. It is then transplanted at the commencement of the rainy season in June; being placed in a hole two feet deep, having a clear space of four feet on each side. This hole, in the first instance, is only half filled with earth, the remainder being filled in as the plant gradually becomes rooted. While moisture is indispensable for the growth of the tea plant, it is also necessary for its well-doing that water should not remain for any length of time in contact with it. Hill-land, as being antagonistic to this occurring, is thus so far favourable to tea planting, but elevation appears to be a matter of much importance, and the candid opinion of a considerable portion of the tea-growing community in British Sikkim is, that the attempt has hitherto been made at so great an elevation as to render the ultimate success of the existing plantations very doubtful. Large sums of money have unquestionably been made in connection with tea speculation in the Darjeeling district, but not as the produce of tea-growing, but of land-jobbing and the formation of tea-growing companies, promising handsome dividends, the realisation of which, however, has not, as far as I have been able to learn, yet commenced.

Two kinds of tea are grown in the Darjeeling plantations, the one from China seed, the other from the seed of the tea plant that is indigenous to Assam. The former is more bushy in shape, and throws its branches out nearer to the ground. It attains a height of from six to eight feet. The latter is longer on the stem, and grows to much greater height; being in shape not unlike a small poplar tree. The operation of picking the leaves commences in the third year, and is carried on from April to October. The labourers, who for the most part are Nepalese, pick from six to sixteen pounds of leaves daily, according to the size and productiveness of the ground. Four pounds of the soft young leaves usually yield one pound of manufactured tea. The amount yielded per acre of course varies according to the age of the plantation, but it may be stated as averaging from one to four maunds—in other words, from 80 to 320 pounds.

It will be observed that the above completely bears out the remarks made in a former number of our journal as to the feat that will probably attend attempts at tea cultivation in the

Neilgherries. Plants may grow where they can never be said to thrive—particularly when the object in view is produce for profit.

*Ten Years in Sarawak*; by CHARLES BROOKE, Tuan Muda of Sarawak. London: Tinsley Brothers.—All who feel an interest in the history of the advances made by civilisation in our own day will turn eagerly to anything that purports to be a record of the arduous attempt made by Rajah Sir James Brooke to convert a whole coast of pirates and a vast interior of murderers and assassins into a community of peaceful traders and quiet agriculturists. The diplomatic and moral means brought into play for this end have been told in other works. The Rajah's nephew lays before us in the two volumes under notice a ten years' story of struggle and conflict—a tale of adventurous expeditions up the rivers of the interior, to overawe marauders and malcontents, and to inflict a dire punishment on chiefs and tribes who fancied themselves strong enough to become assailants, or misjudged their position so grossly as to turn rebels. The narrative is much of it evidently nothing more than a copy of the younger Brooke's diary, and is thence occasionally unconnected; as the reader is often supposed to be acquainted with facts which no doubt were so fresh in the writer's mind at the moment as to seem not to need recapitulation, but which required to be briefly sketched for the benefit of those who may have no previous knowledge of the circumstances. However, the Tuan Muda's life has been one of action, and some defects in the plan of composition may well be excused in a young man who, entering life as a midshipman on board a man-of-war at twelve years of age, leaves the service at the age of two or three and twenty to pass ten years of nearly total seclusion from European society in command of solitary forts and stations in Borneo. The volumes are plainly and pleasingly written, and the style and general tone of thought are such as to make us follow the fortunes of the author with sympathy and hearty good wishes, pardoning a touch of sentimentality every now and then as a result of the reveries and day-dreams incident to his way of life, and recognising the sense of self-importance continually peeping out as not unbecoming in a man who really had thousands of his fellows at his despotic beck and call. In some Introductory Remarks Sir James Brooke acquaints us that the writer is "looked up to in the country as the chief of all the Sea Dyaks, and his intimate knowledge of their language, their customs, their feelings, and their habits far exceeds that of any other person. His task has been successfully accomplished, of trampling out the last efforts of the piratical Malayan chiefs and their supporters among the Dyaks of Saribus and of the other countries he has described." But this is not the whole nor even the most important of the services rendered by the Tuan Muda to the cause of humanity. The Malay pirate was no doubt a curse to commerce; but the "head-hunting" of the Dyaks or aboriginal Borneans was one series of treacherous slaughter that could have ended in nothing else but the most degrading barbarism, and finally, in the utter depopulation of the district. Was there a feast to be celebrated, disease or evil of any kind to be averted, funeral obsequies to be duly solemnised, a wedding to be rejoiced over, or a bride to be wooed, one thing was indispensable—the head of a human being—man, woman, or child—and the more the better the omen, and the more frantic the yells of the assembled. This practice was put down by the strong hand. The Tuan Muda says:—

Our Dyaks were eternally requesting to be allowed to go for heads, and their urgent entreaties often bore resemblance to children crying after sugarplums. My head Malay chief, a most trusty man—Abang Aing—had generally to bear the brunt of these importunities, and for more than a year they were a continual pest. Often parties of four and five would get away to the countries of Dugau and Kantu, in the vicinity of the Kapuas River, whose inhabitants are not so warlike as the Sakarang and Saribus Dyaks. As soon as ever one of these parties started, or even listened to birds of omen, preparatory to moving, a party was immediately despatched by Government to endeavour to cut them off, and to fine them heavily on their return; or in the event of their bringing heads, to demand the delivery up of them, and the payment of a fine into the bargain. This was the steady and unflinching work of years, but before many months were over my stock of heads became numerous and the fines considerable. Some refused to pay or follow the directions of Government. These were declared enemies, and had their houses burnt down forthwith, and the people who followed me to do the work would be Dyaks of some other branch tribe in the same river.

Some anxiety is felt in the Far East to know what is to be the future of this considerable territory, and we are sorry to see that in the Introductory Remarks Sir James Brooke speaks uncertainly and regretfully on this point. It must be recol-

lected that the country comprises 220 miles of sea-coast, in a straight line facing the north-west, and that its depth inland extends from 80 to 100 miles. The tribes and branch tribes are very numerous, and the Tuan Muda roughly estimates the population at from 200,000 to 300,000 souls. Taking the eleven years from 1854 to 1864 inclusive, the lowest amount of imports into Sarawak was \$252,333, in 1857, which year also returns the lowest amount of exports, \$282,572. The highest amount of both belongs to 1864, which exhibits imports to the value of \$1,224,435, and exports to the value of \$1,155,201. To foster this increasing commerce, states Sir James, and "to secure permanency, Sarawak needs the protection of an enlightened nation to sustain her effort of self-government," and he leaves us with the conviction that Britain has refused this honourable post. He writes:—

I once had a day dream of advancing the Malayan race by enforcing order and establishing self-government amongst them, and I dreamed, too, that my native country would derive the benefit of position, influence, and commerce, without the responsibilities from which she shrinks. But the dream ended with the first waking reality, and I found how true it was that nations were like men—that the young hope more than they fear, and that the old fear more than they hope; that England had ceased to be enterprising, and could not look forward to obtaining great ends by small means perseveringly applied; and that the dependencies are not now regarded as an outlay to yield abundant national returns, but as a wasteful expenditure to be wholly retrenched. The cost ultimately may verify an old adage, and some day England may wake from her dream of disastrous economy as I have awakened from my dream of extended usefulness. I trust the consequences may not be more hurtful to her than they have been to me.

The Kayan peace of October, 1863, was the great event of that year, and left Sarawak without an enemy in her dominions, and without an inter-tribal petty war of any description. A meeting was held at Kanowit, up the Rejang River, at which—

There were representatives of 25,000 souls, who were all strangers to us, although living in the limits of Sarawak territory. Their trade evidently will be valuable in the extreme—camphor, gutta percha, and rattans abounding in their countries—besides the immense advantage of holding communication with tribes occupying the interior and centre of the island, extending over a line of communication by the Koti River, completely through to the south-eastern side of Borneo. When peaceful relations among the intermediate tribes are a little better cemented, this line of route will be most advantageous to scientific explorers.

Some spot on the Rejang River, says the author, which is the largest and most navigable in the country, will be found the most central site for governing, and the best adapted for the eventual capital of the Sarawak territory. A sketch map of the province accompanies the work, as well as a few illustrations which are very effective specimens of wood-engraving. Altogether the two volumes form a handsome addition to the library table, and are full of adventures of travel and war in a country where even the everyday life of the natives abounds in strange and novel details.

Messrs. Dean and Son have published a very useful record for the lovers of aquatic sports under the title of *The Rowing Almanac and Oarsman's Companion for 1866*. It contains a calendar of all the matches of the past year, both abroad and at home; the acknowledged rules and laws that govern aquatic matters; a list of winners of the great events in past years, going back to 1791 in the case of Doggett's Coat and Badge; and maps of the Rivers Thames and Isis, and of the Oxford and Cambridge racing courses; and lastly a list of the Rowing Clubs in all parts of the world, to perfect which the publishers solicit information from residents. The roll for Africa and India—"Africa and the East" would be better—stands at present as follows:—

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Alfred R.C.; Capetown Regatta Club; Civil Service R.C.; South African R.C.; Union R.C.  
CALCUTTA.—Calcutta R.C.; colours, blue and white stripe.  
CEYLON.—Ceylon R.C.; colours, red and white stripe.  
HONG KONG.—Hong Kong Rowing Club; J. Maidment, secretary.  
SHANGHAI.—Shanghai Rowing Club.

The idea of the Almanac is good, and the compiler has carried it out in a way that eminently entitles him to the patronage of the entire class for whose convenience he has laboured so successfully.

The Rev. Mr. Summers sent out by last mail the first number of his *Flying Dragon Reporter*, a lithographed paper intended exclusively for Chinese circulation. It endeavours to convey in their own language some idea of what is going on here, with explanations of the arts and sciences useful to China. Advertisements of our manufactures are also inserted, with diagrams, &c. As a newspaper its contents are certainly abridged to the utmost, and yet enough is left on the bone to satisfy the appetite of the reader for whom it is intended may be a matter of doubt.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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## THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

PUBLISHED on the departure of the Mails via Marseilles on the 10th, 17th, and 24th, contains a Summary of European, American, and General News; Commercial and Shipping Reports, and Special notices of Trade with the FAR EAST.

Subscription 5s. per annum, including Postage. Export Supplement 12s. extra.

## The London &amp; China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1866.

## JAPAN.

THE complete success of the bold stroke of Sir HARRY PARKES and his colleagues at Osaka, so far as concerns the ratification of the treaties, is fully confirmed by the present mail. With regard, however, to the opening of Hiogo on the 1st of the present month we are still in doubt, and although the brief telegraphic announcements we have received on this point are unusually intelligible and consistent, we are at present hardly justified in regarding it as *un fait accompli*.

This, however, is a point of minor importance which the arrival of another mail will doubtless elucidate, and in the meantime we have ample cause for congratulation in the achievement by our Minister of so signal a victory over Japanese exclusiveness in obtaining the MIKADO's ratification to our treaty. No doubt ever existed in our minds that this was the one thing needful to inaugurate a brighter phase in our relations with Japan; but we hardly ventured to hope that even the energy of Sir HARRY PARKES would have accomplished this desirable object in so short a time. On the one hand, it seemed almost hopeless to attempt to approach a monarch so hedged in with exclusiveness and superstition through the ordinary channels of diplomacy; and on the other, there appeared to be no slight danger of a violent termination to all peaceful intercourse being the result of any ill-advised attempt at coercion. By what cogent arguments Sir HARRY PARKES has prevailed we know not, but however obtained, such a triumph at the very outset of his career in Japan gives substantial promise of future success.

We shall watch with great interest the development and progress of this new port of Hiogo. Situated as it is in the immediate vicinity of the chief commercial and manufacturing emporium of the empire, it must necessarily become important as a trading settlement; while its proximity to Kioto, and its command of the Inland Sea, will doubtless cause it to be jealously regarded by those hostile factions whose rivalry so often threatens to plunge the country into war. It is greatly to be feared, too, that many difficulties may arise from the conduct of the first settlers at the new port. Apart from the mercantile community which quickly collects for purposes of legitimate trade at any newly opened port in the Far East, there is usually a large influx of that dangerous class of people termed in Chinese newspaper phraseology "rowdies." It is these "rowdies" who, flocking to every newly opened port, gain for us by their rapacity, violence, and drunkenness, the hatred and ill-will of the native populace. Of late years Shanghai has swarmed with them, and for some time hardly a local paper appeared without a record of some disgraceful outrage of which they were the authors. Consular Courts had no terrors for them, and it yet remains to be proved whether the Supreme Court, under Sir EDMUND HORNBY, will prove effectual in keeping them in subjection. It will be a great misfortune if the peace and goodwill which we hope soon to see established between our merchants and the natives at Hiogo are to be endangered by the like unworthy cause; and we trust the Consuls who are first placed there will suppress with a strong hand all irregularities among their respective subjects. Another evil which attended the opening of the original ports in Japan, and continued to exist long afterwards, arose out of the exchange

allowed by the local government to all foreign residents. For a term originally intended to be limited to one year from the opening of each port, but which in reality was extended to a much longer period, every new comer was permitted to exchange at the Custom-house, for native coin, \$3 per diem for himself, and \$1 per diem for each servant in his employ, at the rate of three ichibous per dollar. The market value of the ichibou being then as now, much lower, this daily transaction gave a profit increasing with the number of servants employed; so that a person, for instance, who retained six servants was entitled to exchange \$9 per day, or \$270 per month; the profit on which, at the rate of about 70 ichibous per \$100, would amount to 189 ichibous, or upwards of \$80 per month. Servants' wages being about \$4 per month, food cheap, and small houses in the native town obtainable at low rents, a number of useless drones—men either incapable of earning an honest living, or too indolent to attempt to do so, were enabled to live at their ease on the proceeds of their exchange. Of course, numbers of such persons flocked to the newly opened ports, and eagerly availed themselves of these advantages; and it need hardly be added, that they formed no very desirable addition to the community. Such an abuse as this should not be tolerated at Hiogo, or any other new ports that may in future be opened. It is surely enough that this questionable privilege of exchange should have such disastrous effects on the morale of our naval and military forces on the China station, without being suffered to imperil the prosperity of every new settlement we may obtain in Japan.

## THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

SEVERAL letters have reached us complaining of the condition of the company's steamers *Rangoon* and *Salsette*. The *Rangoon* took on the passage from Suez to Bombay nearly 17 days, that is from Sept. 27 to Oct. 13. Our correspondent describes the engines and boilers of this vessel as thoroughly inefficient, and incapable of performing a speed averaging 7 miles. This was not exceptional but the normal condition of things. The *Rangoon* is a new vessel, and went through the usual trials to obtain her certificate of efficiency previous to leaving England; and it would appear that her present condition could not have been anticipated. It is, however, imperative that this vessel should be recalled from the service and fitted with new engines. It is manifestly unjust that passengers and mails should be sent by steamers taking 17 days instead of 11. With regard to the *Salsette*, which took 12 days from Singapore to Hong Kong, it seems the fault was owing to the leakage of the boilers. It appears that the engines and boilers were passed by competent engineers at Bombay as capable of performing the voyage to China, and we hear it alleged that the engineer on board was to blame for inattention or want of judgment in handling the boilers on the passage, and that the company had discharged him. On advice from the Superintendent at Bombay, the company have ordered a new set of boilers, which are now in course of shipment to Hong Kong, and the vessel will be laid up in the interim. It is not unreasonable on the part of the public to demand that the P. and O. Company should, for the handsome subsidy and high rates of freight and passage money, give vessels of undoubtedly first-class character, equal to an average speed of 10 miles. Of course, allowances must be made for exceptional cases, which will occur to this as well as all other companies; but the P. and O. of late have been most vexatiously irregular in their services. The mails of the 26th July and 10th Oct. both broke down before reaching Hong Kong, and did not arrive until the following mail, a fortnight after. In all large companies it happens, however, that the *bona fide* grievances are lost sight of in the host of absurd complaints which are constantly urged against them. For instance, the following letter imputes indirectly some responsibility, if not culpability, to the company for the inefficient arrangements by the authorities at Galle for the reception of passengers landed with infectious diseases. This is a matter that purely belongs to the local authorities at the various places. It is clearly the duty of the Company's officers to land such passengers *volens volens* for the safety of all on board. Sir HERCULES ROBINSON should, however, see to this very important omission on the part of his Government at Galle:—

"Sir,—In the month of March last, on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Benares*, two days after leaving Bombay for China, I was unfortunately attacked with the smallpox. Some days later I was put on shore at Point de Galle, with my disease at that time at its height. No house or hotel could, naturally enough, be found to take me in. The surgeon of the ship communicated with the authorities, and they ordered

me up to what was called the Smallpox Hospital, about four miles from the fort.

"Accompanied by the surgeon of the *Benares*, whose kindness I was indeed grateful for, I arrived in a garry at the foot of a nearly perpendicular hill on which the 'hospital' stood. It was one of the hot months in Ceylon. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under a burning sun, I had to climb this hill for well-nigh half a mile, and but for the assistance of my friend Dr. Gill, who literally dragged me along, I should assuredly have stuck fast on the road. The 'hospital' I found a wretched shed of a place, but certainly with walls and a stone floor. On the latter I was glad to throw myself, but I longed, as you may suppose, for a bed.

"I found here a gentleman, a fellow-countryman, taken with the disease on board of another Peninsular and Oriental steamer. He told me that he was, he believed, the first European who had ever been in the place, and that the hospital was evidently provided for natives only. He added that every necessary I wanted must be ordered through a contractor in the native bazaar, three miles off, and that there was only one old native to wait upon all the patients. To this latter I applied, and was told I must get an order from the hospital surgeon before the contractor would supply a bed, or anything else. To be brief, the result was I had to pass the night in sleepless agony—for it was literally that—on the hard floor, my bed arriving the following forenoon. The next day another passenger, a young Englishman, was brought up from another Peninsular and Oriental ship. Happily, he was but slightly attacked.

"I can assure you, Sir, it was a relief to me to find myself with my two companions, otherwise our 'ward,' as they called it, might not have been left to only one of us. The adjoining compartment, divided by a half wall, was occupied by two poor Africans, stokers from some steamer."

#### THE PROPOSED BREAKWATER AT GALLE.

THE Ceylon Government having communicated with the Colonial Office relative to Mr. GRINLINGTON's scheme for a breakwater at Galle—a scheme which if carried fully out would enlarge the anchorage ground to 240 acres and render the harbour absolutely safe—the matter was referred to the Board of Admiralty, and by this Board to a Committee for an opinion on its practical merits. That Committee, in its report, admits, in a qualified form, the feasibility of the project, and without entering on the consideration of the supplementary portions of the project, such as the possession of a graving dock, landing stages and tramway, is inclined to consider that the cost of an efficient and permanent breakwater with central portion and eastern and western wing, would most probably exceed Mr. GRINLINGTON's estimate; indeed, as much as £1,500,000 is named by the Committee, who place an emphasis on the gigantic character of the scheme. The Admiralty fails to discover in its own department any special advantages from the erection of a breakwater, Trincomalee answering existing naval requirements. It seems quite evident, that in setting down their estimate the Admiralty had in view the miserable failure of the lighthouse on Basses Rocks; and have been further influenced by the hope that they will get a scheme that will bring the mail steamers to Trincomalee. It is impossible to exclude the conviction that Government has no present intention and no desire of improving Galle. The advantages that would arise to trade from the erection of the breakwater did not come within the scope of the Admiralty inquiry, but there was an evident disposition on the part of the Board to treat the question of improvement as one that merely concerned the convenience of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company; such an estimate is calculated to excite surprise both here and in Ceylon. Not to speak of the reputation Mr. GRINLINGTON has achieved by the execution of colonial works, he was aided by the engineering officers of the Portland Breakwater, the most competent authorities in the kingdom, and both his plans and estimates had their sanction. The plans have also the approval of Captain TWYNAM and other naval gentlemen long and practically acquainted with the harbour. The greater weight is to be attached to these, inasmuch as the Portland Breakwater is laid in eleven fathoms, whilst the Galle Breakwater at the most would have been seven fathoms; and, again, whilst the former must encounter tempestuous seas at all the different periods of the year, the latter would have only to meet the periodic monsoon. For fifteen years have the Government obstructed all the propositions made for the improvement of the harbour of Galle, without bringing forward any one of their own, and all for the purpose of adventitiously benefiting Trincomalee, which is remote from the route of steamers and sailing vessels; and if resorted to must involve loss of time. The British Government, however, is well aware that the question cannot be for ever shelved; commercial interests will assert themselves, and Galle, the natural emporium of Ceylon, be improved to the

extent of which it is susceptible. Thus the Government would only have its opinion on Mr. GRINLINGTON's plan regarded as tentative; and as to a guarantee for any works required to carry out the object in view, without denying that this may be accorded under certain circumstances, defers any decision until such time as the Colonial Government of Ceylon shall take the initiative for executing a project to be jointly approved. The Home Government so far, however, has not admitted that the case of the Indian railways is analogous as respects guarantee. The anticipation is expressed that when the trunk railway of Ceylon, and various contemplated lateral branches are completed, the Colonial Government will find itself in a better position to commence an undertaking the importance of which is admitted, but not its immediate urgency. In fact, it is evident that Mr. CARDWELL's advice to the Colonial Government is not to have too many irons in the fire.

#### MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.

WE congratulate the people of Colombo on achieving that great and indispensable requisite to good local government, a municipal council. An efficient organization cannot fail to act advantageously on the public interests and exercise a certain influence on the colony in general. In fact it reflects creditably on Sir HERCULES ROBINSON and the community. This body politic will give force as well as expression to public opinion. We trust, too, that from the outset its deliberations and decisions will assume a practical character. Manifestly there is abundant work on hand; indeed, it is a matter of unfeigned surprise that its existence should so long have been delayed; that whilst other British colonies are dotted over with municipalities, the commercial emporium of a colony so long in British possession should have foregone, by virtual abnegation, those civic rights of which a municipality rightly constituted is the most efficient as well as the most appropriate exponent. One of the first subjects that must engage the attention of the Council will be the supply of Gas and Water, necessities as well as luxuries; a remarkable want in a town with 10,000 houses and 50,000 inhabitants, possessing abundant means, intelligence and refinement. But the oil lamp must shortly be one of the things of the past, and Colombo shine as brightly as Hong Kong and Singapore. We understand that the Hong Kong Gas Company have tendered for the supply of gas and water, and that terms are likely to be concluded with them without delay.

#### THE DUTCH AGGRESSIONS IN SUMATRA.

THE memorial from Penang on the subject of the Dutch aggressions in Sumatra has duly reached the Foreign-office, and is now the subject of a negotiation between the Government of the Netherlands and our own. It is expected, however, that some action will be taken by gentlemen in this country interested in Penang, through Members of Parliament, as soon as the next session assembles. We understand that one of these gentlemen is Mr. John Crawford, the venerable octogenarian, who is ever ready to come to the rescue of the Straits trade. In the meantime the memorialists will have, no doubt, an acknowledgment of the memorial, which will be published in the local papers.

#### THE CEYLON COFFEE CROP.

A MORE than ordinary discrepancy is observable in the mercantile estimates formed at Colombo as to the proportion which the coffee crop of 1865-66 will bear to that of the past season. The latter, we know, was very generally underestimated. A continuance of the same favouring circumstances was not to be reckoned on, but allowing for the extensive acreage of coffee-bearing plants arriving at maturity this season, and guided in our judgment by private advices, we are disposed to consider that the falling off will not exceed 12 per cent. The earlier shipments, owing to certain retarding causes operating to prevent the forwarding of produce, are scarcely to be accepted as indices in the computation. The total shipments for the new coffee season up to Dec. 12th reached 71,782 cwt. (of which on the 15th ult. nearly one half was afloat), against 105,467 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1864. Of this season's shipments 23,579 cwt. were plantation and 8,170 cwt. native; the early shipments to the same date of the preceding season comprised 74,098 cwt. plantation and 31,359 cwt. native. All experience goes to show that one effect of improved agricultural skill is to render unseasonable rains and storms less and less disastrous; and it is satisfactory to note the earnestness



with which Ceylon planters and their superintendents are seeking additional information on this and other points of culture. Whatever the temporary fluctuations in supply, it cannot be questioned that the Ceylon coffee yield will continue to be progressively augmented. We are being repeatedly reminded that the forest land, like everything else, is limited, but there are hundreds of thousands of acres yet to be reclaimed, and the eagerness with which new land is sought in a colony by no means replete with capital, shows the abiding conviction of those best calculated to judge in the remunerative character of those investments. The *Colombo Observer* of the 15th ult. reports 8,000 acres as having been "lately sold" in the Moorowa Corle district, whilst in the Dickoya district 16,000 acres had just passed into the hands of private purchasers, chiefly for coffee growing, and it was estimated that there were there available upwards of 50,000 acres for the same purpose. As to decline in home consumption, which has been regarded in some quarters as a discouragement, we are very confident that that consumption reached a minimum point in 1865. The demand for Ceylon plantation, and the finer kinds of native Ceylon, has actually increased, and so it will continue. The export demand for the finer kinds likewise continues rapidly to improve. The following quotations for the past three years will show how well Ceylon coffee has held its position in the London market,—even native Ceylon, notwithstanding the heavy arrivals of native grown Mysore and other common East India kinds, together with enlarged supplies, consequent on extended cultivation, of plantation qualities from the same quarter. The prices held so firmly now must shortly advance with that relief to the money market which the returning gold will soon afford; indeed, during the past year it has been observable that coffee has been least sensitive of all articles of colonial produce to a high rate of discount, and even the decline of 1s. per cwt. on the lower descriptions as compared with the prices ruling previous to Christmas, will, in the opinion of the trade, speedily be recovered. The United States' demand must be allowed its influence in this result; the proportions that demand will assume are as yet problematical. Our stock at the end of last year was larger than at the close of 1864, but owing to the active export demand we may anticipate, as then, an upward tendency for several months to come. There is at present a good demand for the finer kinds of plantation Ceylon. The supply of Mocha for the present year will probably be even more limited than in 1865.

|                                | Jan. 1, 1864. |    |          | Jan. 1, 1865. |    |          | Jan. 17, 1866. |    |          |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----|----------|---------------|----|----------|----------------|----|----------|
|                                | s.            | d. | per cwt. | s.            | d. | per cwt. | s.             | d. | per cwt. |
| Ceylon, native, good & fine .. | 67            | 0  | to 72    | 68            | 6  | to 73    | 67             | 0  | to 71    |
| plantation, fine ..            | 89            | 0  | 95       | 90            | 0  | 93       | 90             | 0  | 91       |
| fine middling ..               | 84            | 0  | 88       | 87            | 6  | 89       | 88             | 0  | 89       |
| good middling ..               | 80            | 6  | 83       | 85            | 0  | 87       | 85             | 0  | 87       |
| fine middling ..               | 75            | 6  | 79       | 80            | 0  | 84       | 80             | 0  | 84       |
| fine ordinary to low mid. ..   | 73            | 0  | 75       | 77            | 6  | 79       | 75             | 0  | 79       |
| triage ..                      | 58            | 0  | 70       | 56            | 0  | 71       | 50             | 0  | 65       |

#### THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

The alleged intention of the Prussian Government to "annex" the Island of Formosa is the topic of interest adverted to in the letter of our Hamburg correspondent. The rumour is not worthy of any credence whatever. It is simply absurd to suppose that Prussia could see her way to occupy Formosa, especially when she has friendly relations with the Government of China and the English, French, and Russian Ministers to look after her. The following letter has appeared in *The Times* :—

Sir,—It seems that the Prussian Government is about to take possession of Formosa. Now, Formosa, under the name of Tai-wan-foo, or "the District of the Great Day," with a capital of that name, residence of a Chinese chi-foo, or prefect, belongs to the Government of Fo-kien, the Vice-royalty of Ming-che (Fo-kien and Che-kiang), and to the empire of China.

The island was taken from the Moslems in 1624 by the Dutch, who erected at Tai-wan the fort Zelandia.

About that time 25,000 Chinese, followed in this century by millions, took refuge in the island, escaping from the rule of the Manchoo conquerors.

Zelandia and the island were taken in 1662 from the Dutch by the Chinese pirate Ching-chi-koong, also known by the name of Coshinga. It was then opened to English traders. The pirate's son surrendered Formosa in 1683 to Kang-hi, Emperor of China. The island afterwards revolted two or three times, as other parts of the empire did, the last rebellion being crushed in 1894.

The Chinese quarterly Red-book gives Formosa as a district of the empire, and every Englishman who has been engaged in the civil service in China may be aware that it is really a part of it.

Have all strong nations a right to take hold of any possessions of other nations they think of some use to themselves,—such as Denmark, Montevideo, Chili, the guano islands, or Formosa? If not, what is to be done?

The most striking fact is that the Prussian Government seems to have a treaty with China and a Minister at Peking.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,  
A CHINESE SCHOLAR.  
Jan. 16.

MR. T. W. SMITH has arrived from Shanghai, bringing home a Chinese dwarf, aged about 35, said to be the son of the pilot who conducted the English fleet into Chusan, and who was dwarfed by the Chinese authorities as a punishment for the sins of his father.

WE understand that the P. and O. Company will not carry out the intended arrangement of making the Suez and China steamers form the main line until they despatch a couple of large boats from this side for the service. It is intended shortly to run intermediate boats on the Suez and Bombay line, making four times a month. This increase will not be subject to a postal contract at present.

A TELEGRAM has been received announcing the opening of the service of the Netherlands India Steam Company in Java on the 1st of January, the time specified in the contract.

THE steamer *Eagle*, Capt. Lobnitz, noticed in our last as having put into Lisbon, has coaled, made good defects, and proceeded on the 25th to Nagasaki, calling at Labuan for coals en route. The *Eagle* has proved herself to be a first-rate seaboat and to have splendid engines. She was in one of the late terrific gales which culminated in the destruction of the *London* and *Amalia*.

AMONG the official appointments lately notified in the *Gazette* we observe that of Mr. Farquhar, Second Secretary of Legation at Athens, to be Second Secretary of Legation at Peking; and Mr. Callendar, Her Majesty's Consul at the Dardanelles, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Manila. On reference to the Foreign-office list we find the antecedents of Mr. Farquhar to be as follows :—nominated Attaché, 1856; appointed to Berne, 1857; transferred to Vienna in March, and to Paris in April, 1858; appointed Paid Attaché at Rio, 1859; transferred to Parana, 1861; appointed Second Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, 1862; and transferred to Athens, 1863.

Mr. Callendar was appointed Consul at St. Catharine's, Brazil, in 1852; transferred to Rhodes the same year; to Erzeroum in April, 1863; and to the Dardanelles in August, 1863. Mr. Brackenbury, his predecessor at Manila, only left this country to take charge of the Consulate there by the mail of the 26th of September last, and is now appointed to be Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon.

#### THE MORTALITY OF TROOPS AT HONG KONG.

The article which appeared in our last on this subject has given dissatisfaction to those concerned who are now in England. At this we are of course not surprised, and we are glad, for their sakes, that *The Times*, in a leading article—which we give below—excuses them from any selfish or sordid intention in remaining in Japan for the sake of the itziboo exchange. We hope that such a view of the case may be satisfactorily borne out, but we very much doubt it. The *Army and Navy Gazette* on the subject says :—

The *Overland China Mail* of November 15, in alluding to the inspection of Her Majesty's 11th Regiment, at Hong Kong, on the 1st, states that the Principal Medical Officer was absent in Japan, and makes some sharp comments on General Guy's enjoying himself at Yokohama instead of looking after the health of the troops. There were but 102 men in the ranks on the occasion, some so weak as to be unable to carry arms. We need not allude to the trafficking in exchanges which is attributed to officers in Her Majesty's service by the *China Mail*, but it appears too true that Japan in its attractions of all kinds produces bad results on the Chinese stations.

(THE TIMES.)

The destruction of the 11th Regiment at Hong Kong recalls the scarcely greater calamity of the 44th at Cabul. In that case it was the work of Asiatic treachery, of frost and snow, of old English carelessness and incompetence, bad military command, bad material arrangements, and, as we were forced to confess, a bad political position. In this case there is nobody to blame but ourselves. The regiment has been sacrificed by bad quarters, a bad season, and a locality always more or less insalubrious, by injudicious or conflicting orders, by the neglect and absence of the local officials, and by the want of a comprehensive policy for supplying the numerous and distant outposts of this empire in a way to economise British blood by utilising the many millions under our sway or our influence. As a perfectly gratuitous and wanton immolation this surpasses that at Cabul, while the loss exceeds the carnage of the 24th at Chillianwallah, which still casts a shadow of its own over the glories of the Punjab. The present story has now been often told, but it will be often told again. The 2nd Battalion of the 11th Regiment arrived at

Hong Kong in June from the Cape, at least two months before it was expected, and before there was barrack accommodation for it. There was no resource but tents; the rainy season was impending, and tents in rain are fatal to the English constitution, there at least. The spot selected—we are not told whether there was a choice in this matter—was near a native burial ground. The certain doom of the battalion was immediately predicted by the residents. We have seen a letter written the very day after its arrival, and it was noticed as unfortunate, though not likely to make much difference in the result, that the Governor and chief medical officers were enjoying the more pleasant air, the more cheerful society, and certain pecuniary advantages at Yokohama, in Japan. It so happened that just then there was a hope that Hong Kong was not so unhealthy a place as it had been found hitherto, and that its character was undeserved. It so happens, too, that some who felt this hope as late as last June have found themselves sadly deceived. Nevertheless, the worst was expected for the devoted battalion, and the worst came to pass. The men immediately began to droop, to sicken, and to die. Everything was done for them that could be done, and three naval surgeons offered their services to supply the place of the absentees. The lists of death and disease have been already given in these columns; but as the tale is not yet told, and we have yet to learn who died at Hong Kong, who at Yokohama, to which the 11th was removed, and who in the further wanderings of the plague-smitten battalion, we will only quote at present a very brief announcement in our yesterday's columns. In our Naval and Military Intelligence we read what must be almost the last act in this strange and miserable history:—"The transport *Gresham*, from Hong Kong, arrived in Simon's Bay, December 7, bound to England. On departure she had on board 280 invalids, principally military from the 2nd, 9th, and 11th Regiments. Forty-two are reported to have died on the passage to the Cape, where Commodore Cockburn paid prompt attention to them. Twelve of the worst cases were transferred to the Naval Hospital, 50 of the sick were sent to the Seringapatam, and 68 others were placed under canvas at Simon's Town."

If we have any bias in this matter, it is one which, as far as it goes, tends to excuse the authorities—viz., our belief that Hong Kong is a very unhealthy place. But it has long had a bad name for health, and that was a circumstance to be taken into consideration by the authorities concerned in the moving of troops. Either conflicting orders were sent to Hong Kong or to the battalion at its previous station; or orders were disobeyed; or the authorities at Hong Kong had undertaken to have barracks ready but had not done so, or were not allowed time for it, or had not barrack room because the soldiers already there had not been moved on to Yokohama. So far as regards the arrangements, there has been a want of head somewhere, and it is only due to the people at Hong Kong, to the absent Governor and surgeons, and to the persons charged with preparing barracks, to repeat that all on the spot were surprised at the appearance of the battalion. The question of official blundering or personal blame may be left to the inevitable inquiry. But there are two questions which may be asked at once, and which will prejudice nobody in particular. The first of these concerns the selection of Hong Kong as the seat of our Anglo-Chinese Government and the head-quarters of our army in that part of the world; the second is a question we have often asked before, and it is whether more cannot be done to save our costly British soldiers by the substitution of natives from India or China. Hong Kong stands condemned as a place of residence by the deeds rather than the words of everybody who has a chance of getting away from it. We decline to follow certain Chinese authorities in an account of this matter, which would put officers holding high places of trust in Her Majesty's service on a level with sharpers. We cannot believe that all the civil, military, and naval authorities of Hong Kong were flocking to Japan in order to enjoy a paltry profit by a certain fixed rate of exchange between our money and the Japanese, enforced upon Japan by the terms of our Treaty, though in effect a gross wrong to that country. We will assume that the officials at Hong Kong find what has been said from the first, that the island is most unhealthy. No doubt, we were deceived by a national prejudice. English women and English men have a fixed belief, which nothing can shake, that a seashore, particularly one with a mountain behind, and most of all a mountainous island, must be healthy, nay, so superabundantly healthy as to supply a stock of health that will last many months afterwards. Even in England this is often found a mistake, or only true in a conditional and modified sense. But at Hong Kong there is an utter want of area for building, space for exercise, and even air for ventilation. We have gathered a population there, and there is not room for it, so it is poisoning us. The most fatal objection is one that we might perhaps be better prepared for, if we gave a little more attention at home to comparative salubrity of spots very near one another. The mountain there is said to be composed of a very friable granite, through which water is always oozing, more or less, from some unknown source—geologists even say, from the mainland of China. It is even said there is something deleterious in this water, or, rather, in the constant disintegration of the granite. It is not, however, necessary to suppose any positive malaria, such as would require a chymical explanation. Wherever, as on the slopes of our own sand-hills and gravel-hills, there is, at a certain level, a perpetual exudation of the water filtering through the mass above, there is sure to be a liability to fever. There will always be spots, even where no water shows, where the soil will be overcharged with moisture, and whence a vapour will ascend. Persons exposed to this vapour throughout all the diurnal changes of the temperature will be liable to chill, and to fever; of course all the more, if they are neglecting the usual conditions of health as to diet, exercise, clothing, artificial warmth, and the like. From all accounts, it is not easy to escape spots of this malarious character at Hong Kong; and if it ever is to be a healthy station, our soldiers must not be housed as they have been hitherto.

But that other question now pressed upon us is more important, and we do not deny, more difficult. The difficulty, however, consists in the natural reluctance to give up a national tradition, and accept an actual necessity. There is no minding the matter, we cannot find British soldiers for all the duty to be done. If we choose to have colonies and dependencies all over the world, and to assert a political influence over more than half the population of Asia, as well as half Africa, half North America,

not to speak of Europe,—we must accommodate ourselves, not to our position, but to our own magnificent pretensions. We must do as other Empires have done, and use one nation to assist us in controlling another. Whatever may be alleged about the superstitious prejudices of Hindoos, there is no doubt that we can obtain any number of soldiers from India who would be quite equal to the defence of our positions and free cities on the coasts of China and Japan. Even if their employment is attended with difficulties, or positive disadvantages, this is a comparative question; we have to choose between evils, or rather to do one thing because it is no longer possible to do the other. Can anybody venture to say what will be the total money cost of carrying the 2nd Battalion of the 11th from England to Yokohama, and bringing its remains back again? It will be something enormous, and, after all, a small matter compared with the loss of life and, we must add, character. Even if there had been great cost, some mortality, and a few hitches, we might have done better from our Indian army. The British soldier was precious many years ago, when the great Sikh chieftain said that had he such soldiers he would have every one carried by natives, and only placed on the ground to do the fighting work. He is far more precious now, far more costly, and more scarce; that is, more difficult to be obtained on any terms. So we must save him if we can, and we must even be prepared to run risks in doing so.

The following letter on this subject has appeared in the *Standard*:—

SIR,—I hope that you will do me the favour of inserting the following extracts from a letter I have received from Hong Kong by this mail (date Dec. 1):—

"One of the worst summers that the settlement has known since Hong Kong became a British colony has just ended. Though by the almanac we should be well into the winter, yet the punkah, the white suit, and the solar topee have been in full use within the last fortnight. Cool days, however, have at last come to us, and people's spirits have begun to revive, and the sound of merrymaking is again heard, but it is merrymaking subdued by sad recollections, for who can forget the faces that last winter were amongst us, and now are not? Some of our best and brightest sleep in the 'Happy Valley'; others, broken in health, have gone back to Europe to try to restore constitutions undermined by this pestilential air. It has been a sad year enough for the civilians, but their loss has been trifling compared with that of the soldiers. The poor privates have suffered terribly, as they were certain to do, from night work, which entails loss of rest and exposure to the deadly night air, and also from want of space and air in their sleeping rooms. These are the chief among many evils that they have suffered from, and these, in conjunction with a bad season, have filled the hospitals of Hong Kong to overflowing with patients, the cemetery in the 'Happy Valley' with new-made graves, and invalid ships with melancholy freights of pale, emaciated creatures, many of whom will never breathe the native air they pine for so. I send you an accurate return of losses to the garrison from death and sickness between the 1st of June and the 31st of October, 1865. On the 1st of June the strength of the garrison was 93 officers and 1,871 men, and these are their losses:—

|              | Officers. | Men.   | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|--------------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Died ..      | 4 ..      | 87 ..  | 9 ..   | 52 ..     | 152    |
| Invalided .. | 8 ..      | 223 .. | 47 ..  | 57 ..     | 335    |
| Total ..     | 12 ..     | 310 .. | 56 ..  | 109 ..    | 487    |

"Since the end of October things have been improving a little, but many deaths have occurred, and even now 100 patients are waiting for another invalid ship to be chartered that they may proceed homewards. It is no sudden and violent epidemic that has devastated the ranks; for though cholera and fever have been the chief destroyers, here they are endemic, and many other disorders have done their part.

"Sleepless nights, and exposure to impure air, have undermined the men's constitutions and done most of the mischief. Was it necessary that this should have happened? Why should men, who in England ought to have six nights a week in bed (as any medical man will tell you), have had in Hong Kong often only two nights? Why should men, who in England ought to have good and airy quarters, at Hong Kong be crammed into damp, ill-ventilated storehouses, in such a summer, too, as the last? Why, the truth is, that our Whig-Radical Government wished to reduce army expenses on the China station, and this is the way they went to work. They withdrew from Hong Kong the native Indian troops (who could stand the climate and the night air), and they sent two British regiments to occupy a place where there is only proper barrack accommodation for a wing of one regiment, unless those huts at Kowloon, where whole companies sickened at once, are to be called quarters. The Indian troops were withdrawn in order that the Indian allowances might be taken away from the British troops, and so 'a great reduction' be announced when army estimates were talked of. This reduction has taken place, and officers, many of whom are of long service, find that, in return for a banishment to such a distant and unhealthy station, they have the miserable addition to the English pay of 13s. per diem for field officers, and 10s. for those of lower grade; and this in the most expensive of all British stations. This wise piece of economy will save the country a few hundreds per annum. Now look at the other side of the question. The outlay caused by the substitution of white for black troops is enormous. There is one item of £15,000 per annum for extra barrack and hospital quarters. There is the cost of invalid ships; of the sending patients home overland in urgent cases. There is the increase in the charges for medical comforts; and when it is found that the present year's estimate for military purposes in China exceeds that of last year by about £35,000 we shall not be surprised here, but perhaps you will at home, and the authors of the notable reduction scheme may begin to doubt whether they have been eminently successful. The past cannot be undone; the dead cannot be restored to life nor the sick to health; but the fatal mistake need not be persisted in. Let the Government restore the Indian troops, and with them the Indian allowances, or else take the community of Hong Kong at their word, and remove the troops altogether, which would be wisest. Singapore is a very healthy station, though a hot one, and there are magnificent barracks there never yet occupied. Or there is Japan, where we have already a sort of footing, which must ere long be extended. Either of these places would be a good position for troops in the East, as far as all



Imperial purposes are concerned. But, at all events, the men who have passed the last summer in Hong Kong should not be exposed to the next. One regiment has had for some time the advantage of Japanese air; it will be only fair that the other should have its turn."

I have but little to add, sir, to my correspondent's statement, except my earnest request that you will print it. Numerous letters on the same subject have already appeared, but I think the story of the great Hong Kong fiasco cannot be told too often. I have lately lost a valued friend at Hong Kong. I have many friends and some relations there. I think no one knows more than I do of the ceaseless anxiety which is felt in English homes for sons and brothers in that fatal place, and so I feel that I am justified in again bringing the subject forward.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

Jan. 15.

CONFUCIUS.

#### THE ITZIBOO QUESTION.—PROFITS OF OFFICIALS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—As one who has lately visited Japan, I read with interest your remarks in your journal of the 13th instant on the advantage enjoyed by foreign officials in the itziboo exchange; and its bearing upon the movements and inclinations of our own officials in the Far East is assuredly a matter for grave consideration. But, whilst in Yokohama, the question struck me in a still more objectionable point of view. No one who has read anything of our short history in Japan, much less any one who has visited the country, but is aware what is the jealous distinction preserved by the ruling classes in Japan between the official and the trader, which in their sense is a very inclusive term.

Japan is a feudal country, and to a Japanese noble or gentleman, just awakening to a knowledge of the outer world, the recognition of commerce as a great civiliser of nations has, it may be supposed, never occurred. It is only a few of the interpreting class who have ever probably studied the history of England. For this we cannot quarrel with them. If our ancestors of the days of King John were to rise from their graves they would be wholly unable to understand the present position of commerce, and of those who pursue it in its various ramifications.

The Jew, whose teeth the cruel ruler some centuries back would coolly draw, may fitly be classed with the trader of Japan now who, at the Tycoon's nod, pours forth his wealth for State requirements.

We would naturally expect, however, that those who represent our Sovereign in the East should know well what is due to the representatives of the great commercial power of England, for the extension of which alone we go to those countries. Surely they should be the last to pauper to this antique prejudice of class on the part of an Eastern nation! Yet, Sir, what is the fact? Human nature, especially when elevated from its origin, has often found it impossible to resist the sensuous feeling that it has become moulded of another and holier clay.

As a casual traveller in Japan it was a source of no little surprise to me to find that under the administration of affairs by Sir R. Alcock British merchants at Yokohama—indeed all but those who were literally civil military, or naval servants of our Government—were subject to a certain indignity. The English Legation officials had closed with the manners and customs of Japan as far as embracing the opportunity of claiming privileges unknown to them at home; and the English merchant was called "a kindo" in the Custom house of Yokohama.

I do not suppose the English merchant would care for a moment to what extent his Ambassador or Consul overshadowed him with the assertion of his own importance they would always receive proper respect at his hands. But he may fairly be expected to complain if these functionaries allowed him to be classed with the *ot polloi* of a half civilised nation of Asiatics. It would be curious, if not amusing, to inquire into the relative social positions at home of the representatives of foreign Powers generally, in Japan. But though I have some little reliable data by me upon this head, I think it would be scarcely proper to occupy your columns with such details, though it ought at the same time to be a subject of some anxiety to know that the Japanese have the opportunity of forming a correct opinion of a European gentleman.

I hope, Sir, you will persevere to agitate this question of the itziboo exchange, which is an outward and visible sign of this exclusiveness of Japanese officials, dictating, as I think I have shown it does, a distinction among Europeans in the eyes of a half-enlightened nation which is in every way offensive, and there are few indeed who know anything of the history of Europe in Asia but who will, I believe, add that it is a distinction most pernicious to the extension of our influence in that country.

—I am, Sir, &c.,

NOT A MERCHANT.

London, Jan. 17, 1866.

[This letter, with further information we have received, will be noticed in our next.]

#### FRENCH SILK MARKET.

During the first week of the year there passed through the hands of the officials of Lyons 45,846 kilogrammes of raw silk, against 44,407 kilogrammes in the same week of last year, but 12,000 less than in the preceding week, when the quantity reached 57,760 kilogrammes. The business of the first week of January was restrained only by the short supply. The quantity cleared last week amounted to 788 bales, weighing in all 56,181 kilogrammes, being an excess of 10,300 kilogrammes over the previous week. The greatest anxiety is evinced concerning the supply of Japanese eggs; of two millions of cards ordered only 1,400,000 have arrived to the present time. The sale of manufactured silks, especially plain goods, was large at the end of the year, and the looms are now hard at work to replace the drain. All branches of business seem to be in a healthy condition.

#### THE VALUE OF BHOOTAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES.")

SIR,—In all the articles relating to the war in Bhootan which I have seen that country is represented as being contemptible, and the question of its occupancy is regarded as matter of no moment to England, provided its occupants give us no trouble.

To any one who reflects on the natural features of Asia, on the pro-

ducts of its northern and southern halves, and on the rapid march of European civilisation on both sides of the Himalaya, the question of the occupation of this range (of which Bhootan is perhaps the richest section) must appear a very momentous one; for it separates regions of comparative sterility, though abounding in rich animal and mineral products, from those that teem with vegetable products of all kinds.

Hitherto this 1,200 miles of mountains has been so fully believed to present an insuperable barrier to commerce that we, the most enterprising commercial nation that India ever saw, have been content to leave the trade through its rich valleys in the hands of its barbarous inhabitants. Yet so great is the demand by the natives to the north of them for their products and those of the countries south of them, that these very barbarians find it profitable to transport annually many thousands of loads of timber, rice, sugar, tobacco, cotton cloths, silks, &c., across innumerable, almost pathless, passes from 12,000 to 18,500 feet elevations, and at all seasons of the year, from June to December, receiving in exchange tea, salt, gold-dust, jewels, borax, musk, shawl-wool, ponies, sheep, crockery, &c.; and, what is more extraordinary, the currency on the Bhootan frontier, as over a great part of Central Asia, is tea of the worst description, brought from China several thousand miles off; while we are producing tea of infinitely better quality, and at a fraction of the cost, only sixty miles south of the said frontier?

If these rude mountaineers, living in a state of incessant warfare, can sell with profit these products, taxed as they are to many-fold their value by the petty chiefs whose territories they must pass through, what may not English energy effect, with capital, roads, and free-trade? And these remarks apply especially to Bhootan, for the further eastward we go in the Himalaya the richer are the plains and valleys south of it, and the more populous the country north of it.

Many look with apprehension to Russia occupying Tibet; in my judgment the sooner she does so the better for us, provided we are prepared for the change; for then we ought to be in a position to feed Central and Northern Asia from India. But let it be remembered that Russia must be fed as she occupies, and at first by the occupants of the Himalayan valleys, just as the troops of the present masters of Tibet, the Chinese, are now fed by Sikkim and Bhootan. Russia, then, once on the frontier will have to depend on Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhootan for a scanty supply of the worst and dearest food, or occupy those valleys herself, when she can raise the same food in any quantity and at a nominal price. Who can doubt the alternative she will choose, or blame her for the choice? And who then will displace her? If Nepal is now aptly called "a drawn dagger pointed at the heart of Bengal," what shall we call the Himalaya when held by Russian guns and bayonets?

It is asserted that the Bhootanese would starve but for the dooars we propose to occupy, and for which we are to pay them rent. This is a mistake. They cling to the dooars because they there hold a timid race in slavery to grow crops which go partly to support themselves in idleness, while the rest is sold on the frontier to feed the Chinese troops at L'Hassa. Bhootan consists of a series of magnificent valleys as long as England is broad, where between 1,000 and 7,000 feet of rice, maize, millet, &c., are grown without tillage or irrigation, and above that elevation all European grains and vegetables flourish; its forests are immense and its timber excellent, while cattle, ponies, sheep, and poultry, are abundant and of most excellent quality. Sikkim, a far less productive province, was formerly regarded as an unproductive wilderness, but has been redeemed from barbarism, and under every discouragement made to yield a revenue through the exertions of its late political agent and superintendent, Dr. Campbell; and half-a-dozen such men in Bhootan, with the frontier open on the north, and Assam to supply tea, rice, sugar, tobacco, &c., in the south, would raise a splendid revenue in a few years, and civilise a vast tract of country now held by a nation of as treacherous, indolent, debauched, and priest-ridden barbarians as the world ever saw.

J. D. HOOKER.

Royal Gardens, Kew, Dec. 27.

#### THE "NEW YORK HERALD" ON ENGLISH POLICY IN CHINA.

The following article from the *New York Herald* is written in the usual self-glorious style. It would have been only fair to point out that American merchants joined in the good things derivable from the English forcing the opium trade, and that America is quite willing to enjoy the advantages conferred by the prestige of Russia in the way of telegraphy.

The latest advices from China reveal the fact that most of the European Powers are making very slow progress in establishing amicable relations with that country. The policy of alternately drugging with opium, bullying, and fighting, does not seem to convince the Celestials that those nations which adopt those styles of argument are entitled to their confidence and respect. A nation which has existed till late years for centuries without internal revolution of any moment, and has been free from wars for generations, very naturally looks with suspicion upon the Government which resorts to the means that England has been in the habit of using in Asia to advance her commerce. Almost the first step taken by England in her efforts to establish commercial intercourse with the Chinese was to demoralise the people by feeding them with opium. Then came the clandestine trade in that article in violation of the laws of the empire, which in turn led to wars and insurrections. A Government whose traditions have been that of non-intercourse with other nations must have had that policy strengthened in their own estimation when they saw that the first fruits of international intercourse were demoralisation of the people, war, murder and insurrection. Yet all of these were brought upon the Chinese by the Powers of Europe in their efforts to open that country to their commerce. This mode of procedure is so averse to that in vogue among the Chinese, that we are not surprised that but little progress is made in establishing full friendly relations.

Our Government has very wisely thrown the weight of its influence against this policy. The intercessions of our representatives at Peking succeeded for a time in breaking up the policy of demanding cession of territories by the Powers of Europe, and thus opened the doors of China,

by peaceful means, wider and more effectually than all the threats, bullying, and warlike operations of other nations combined could possibly do. But we now learn that the Governments of Europe are again resorting to their old dodge, and that efforts are being made to involve this country with them. We trust that our representatives in that quarter will be instructed to keep aloof from all such alliances. While we do not intend to pocket an insult from any foreign Government, yet it should not be our policy to plunge ourselves into a war, especially when the reverse of that policy will the best serve our interest, as it clearly will, with the Chinese. We want no cession of territory in Asia; we have sufficient on this continent for our purposes; nor should we assist England, France, or any other Government in securing grants of that kind from the Emperor of China. If England or any other country desires to engage in war for that purpose let them do it on their own responsibility, and accept the consequences. Our true policy is that of a masterly and energetic peace. We are so situated that we have everything to gain and nothing to lose by that course. The correctness of this view has already been shown by the large orders which our shipbuilders have received from the Chinese, and that, too, at the very time when England and other nations were trying to force their trade upon them. The moral effect of peaceful diplomacy has accomplished for us what the threats of war and bullying demands of other countries have failed to bring about. Such will unquestionably lead to this result hereafter.

It is but a short time since the efforts of Russia to construct a telegraph across the Chinese empire were interrupted by the Chinese Government. Serious complications were threatened; but we presume that Russia will finally carry her point, although it may arouse such animosity on the part of the authorities in China that it will embarrass for a long time its operations. As one end of this line is to terminate in this country, we can, if we are wise, be the first to receive the advantage and reap the fruits. It will make this country one of the great centres of the world, and by the time that the European Governments have overcome the prejudice among the Chinese which their belligerent demonstrations and threats have aroused, the current of trade of China will have so strongly set in towards our shores on the Pacific that it will be impossible to change it. That trade will soon become one of the most important of that of any nation. It will be specially valuable to us from the fact that the articles raised and manufactured there which we desire the most are not produced in this country. It is then clearly our policy to maintain friendly relations with the Chinese. The folly of the course of the European nations is too apparent for us to be misled in this respect. A nation that was constantly trying to stir up insurrection in our midst, and endeavouring to demoralise our people in every possible way, should be the last which we would desire to reward with our commerce. However, human nature is the same the world over, not excepting the Chinese. Those powers which are friendly to that country during the hours of trial will gain the respect and gratitude of both people and Government when the troubles disappear, and be rewarded with preference in all commercial intercourse. Let peace, then, be our policy with China.

## Naval and Military.

By the mail from the Cape we find that the Gresham troopship, which left Hong Kong with 280 invalids, &c., of the 9th and 11th Regiments, lost by deaths on the way no less than 42 men. The kindness of the Commodore of the Station is thus described in a local paper:—

If there be any act of Commodore Cockburn's more worthy than another to be held up to public applause and general admiration it is his great kindness to the military invalids who arrived in Simon's bay on the 6th Dec. by the ship Gresham. This ship sailed from Hong Kong about two months ago, with 280 invalids (principally military) from the 2-9th and 11th Regiments. This transport was properly fitted and well ventilated, but, before the embarkation of the invalids, the deadly climate of China had done its work. Ere the arrival of the Gresham forty-two of the invalids were numbered among the dead, and many more are in a dying state. The Commodore, understanding the necessity of having the ship well cleaned, and anxious to provide for the comforts of the sick, set to work like a naval officer. On the 7th he had twelve of the worst cases sent to the naval hospital, fifty-two next worst removed to H.M.S. Seringapatam, and about sixty-eight of the convalescent placed under canvas south-east of Simonstown. Owing to the energy of the Commodore, and of the gallant Captain Forsyth, and to the despatch of Mr. Angell, military storekeeper, all this was effected in a few hours. Regarding the women and children, the Commodore had them comfortably located in the dockyard stores, where every attention is being paid them. The invalids in the naval hospital feel comfortable under the care of Dr. Stirling and Dr. Gross, and those on board the Seringapatam under the charge of Dr. Olive. There is no stint of good provisions, no want of good wine, good ale, good milk, &c.

A calculation has been made by a contemporary of the cost to the country in the policy which insisted on withdrawing the native troops from Hong Kong and the consequent mortality in the 9th and 11th Regiments. The items are thus given:—

Hire of buildings, including one for a hospital, over £11,000; two invalid ships, £10,000; invalids sent home by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer, £3,060; loss of 150 men, at £100 each, £15,000.—These figures include the casualties in the 2nd battalion of the 9th Regiment, but they do not include the transport of the 2nd battalion of the 11th from the Cape to Hong Kong, nor of the Indian regiment sent to Bombay to make room for them; nor the expense of sending out men to supply those who have died or been invalided, or served their time and will not re-engage in China; nor the wines and medicines used in hospital, nor the surplus cost of a European regiment over an Indian regiment. If these and other items were added to the figures given above, the total could scarcely be less than £50,000.

The object for which the movement of troops was made by the War Office was to reduce the allowances hitherto given to troops serving in China. This could not be done while the Indian troops in the same garrison were receiving these allowances; and the War Office has not at

present the power of cutting down the allowances of Indian troops.—The estimated saving by this arrangement was £9,000. Its actual cost, as we have seen, will not be much less than £50,000.

The screw transport Conqueror, with marines, also arrived from Japan at the Cape on the 2nd December, all well, and sailed again on the 6th. The U. S. ships of war Hartford and Wachusett also arrived outward, bound to the China station.

An order from the Horse Guards has been received at Chatham garrison, directing Captain Allen N. Adams, Ensign John Hugh Ford, and 51 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Battalion of the 20th Regiment to be held in readiness to embark for China, there to join the service companies of that regiment.

Mr. O. A. Pease, Military Store Staff, Woolwich, is under orders to proceed to Hong Kong to carry out the duties of Mr. H. Payne Moors, invalided home.

Captain William M. Dowell, C.B., has been appointed to the Topaze, 39, screw frigate, at Devonport, and will take her on to Valparaiso, and bring back the Leander. This officer, who was made a C.B. for his gallant services when in command of the Barrosa, 21, in the operations in the Straits of Simonoseki, and who has also two medals and a clasp, and is an officer of the Legion of Honour, and has received the order of the Medjidie of the 5th class, entered the navy in 1839, and became lieutenant in 1847. He served in the Albion, 90, in the Black Sea fleet, during the Russian war, and was made commander in 1854, and was posted in 1859. He commanded the Barrosa at China and Japan, when he joined the Euryalus, and brought her home, and was paid off September 23, 1865.

MILDEW IN COTTON GOODS.—The Times has a leading article on the inquiry instituted by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on this subject. It is admitted (says The Times) that the goods must be "sized," and if this is done with good soap and good starch,—we suppose we may add the substance called China clay,—the process not only improves their look, but preserves and strengthens them. It is common, indeed, to hear ladies affirm that starch destroys linen, but no chymical reasons can be given for that opinion, and everybody with a large, well-washed, and well-starched stock knows the contrary to be fact. "The best white curd soap," observes the committee, "is a definite compound, not a mere mechanical blending of tallow, water, and alkali. It contains 33 per cent. of water, 60 per cent. of tallow, and 7 per cent. of alkali. If such a soap be added to well-fermented flour, from which the acids, bran, sugar, gums, &c., have been removed by decantation and washing, the soap will remain in the size mixture as soap, and not be broken up into its constituents." No mildew can arise from the use of such articles, and if China clay be added to give bulk, it seems to be considered quite harmless. But there are countless substitutes, and spurious articles more or less injurious. The cupidity of the manufacturer, or his ignorance, or rather that compound which consists in a determination to know nothing contrary to one's interest, leads him to employ cheap soaps or soap substitutes, in which an excessive proportion of water is balanced or maintained by certain saline additions. A substance called "softening," extensively used to help the weaver, does its work by the alkali in it, and, meeting with the free acids of the size, produces deliquescent salts. The committee observe that pure tallow is as important as pure soap; that imperfectly refined tallow makes the cloth yellow; that the use of oils in large amount is liable to heat the cloth; that combinations of resin with alkali are unfit for the size box; that glue, animal size, linseed emulsions, Irish moss, and all such articles decompose rapidly; that chymical salts, the chlorides of magnesium, zinc, and sodium—the last common salt—are deliquescent and dangerous; and that artificial drying is only a temporary expedient. The goods soon recover the water from the air, and when in the hold of a ship may be held to be permanently damp. They severely reprehend the use of various drugs, and conclude that a return to undrugged size is of immediate necessity, and the most specific remedy for the evils that have gradually crept into the cloth trade. A sound size, they say, is found to protect the fibre. As long as the starch lasts there is no mildew. It is only when the starch has disappeared by dampness, or by the action of chymicals, or by fermentation after packing, that mildew comes on. The mildew shows itself before the goods leave this country. It is satisfactory to know, on the authority of the committee, that there is good reason to hope the different kinds of mildew may be respectively traced to the different kinds of substances employed,—an investigation not less curious than useful.

## Monetary and Commercial.

A statement of the cargo sent overland for the Shaftesbury will be found in our Export Supplement.

The biddings for £350,000 in bills on India took place at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were—to Calcutta, £190,200; to Madras, £59,800; and to Bombay, £102,500. The minimum price was as before—ls. 11½d. on Calcutta and Madras, and ls. 11¾d. on Bombay. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at ls. 11¾d. will receive about 19 per cent., and on Bombay at 2s. ¾d., 50 per cent.; above these prices in full. The terms thus paid show an adverse movement of about ½ per cent.

The silver market is steady, and the higher rates obtained for the Council bills on Bombay indicate an increased demand for the means of remittance. The silver brought by the West India packet was sold for India at 61½d., a rise of ¾d., and there now remains little on the market. There is no demand at present for Mexican dollars for China.

Telegrams from Hamburg state that the Nord-Deutsche Bank has declared a dividend of 9 per cent. for the year 1865.



The death of Mr. R. B. Minturn, of Grinnell, Minturn, and Co., New York, has been announced.

A meeting was held at Manchester, on the 24th inst., for the purpose of condemning the policy of levying duties on cotton goods imported into India; of export duties like that of saltpetre; the advantages of a sale of waste lands in India in fee simple; the perpetual settlement of the land tax; the registration and enforcement of contracts; and the more active prosecution of public works, especially as regards roads and irrigation. Mr. M. Ross, the president, took the chair, and there were present Lord W. Hay, General Sir A. Cotton, Messrs. H. D. Seymour, M.P., T. Barnes, M.P., Mr. Cheetham, M.P., J. T. Hibbert, M.P., G. Watkin, M.P., J. B. Smith, M.P., T. Bazley, M.P., G. Hadfield, M.P., John Pender, M.P., John Peel, M.P., Mr. John Dickinson (London), and Mr. Knight, proprietor of the *Times of India*.

The Company noticed in the Indian papers as about to be established in London for running a line of steamers *via* Falmouth and *via* Brindisi to India and China has not yet been announced, but we believe has not been abandoned.

The screw steamer *Agamemnon*, of 1,600 tons, is announced from Liverpool for Singapore and China, to be followed by the *Ajax* and *Achilles*. The vessels are owned by Messrs. Holt, of Liverpool.

Another instance of the schemes which are resorted to in order to launch new companies under limited liability has been brought to light. It appears that a few months since a Mr. Ramsay, formerly in Peek Bros., the well-known wholesale grocers, conceived the idea of leaving that firm that a Tea Company (Limited) would be a good undertaking; and, after getting the promise of some gentlemen to become directors, the plan was adopted of heading the names of our first-class China houses with—"Merchants who wish the Tea Company formed and who will subscribe for shares." Amongst these names was that of Matheson and Co., and for some time they were in ignorance of the matter. As soon as they were acquainted with it they informed the City Editor of *The Times* that it was placed on the list entirely without their authority. Mr. Ramsay, having entered on other engagements, gave the matter over to a Mr. Barwise, who it would appear assumes the responsibility of the above by publishing the following rejoinder, which certainly makes the matter worse. That the name of any firm should be assumed because a clerk may have expressed his own opinion that he "thought it a good thing," is most unpardonable, to say the least of it:—

"London, Jan. 22.

"Sir,—I have not circulated a written document of the nature stated in *The Times* of to-day. In a single note I mentioned the merchants favourable to the proposed Tea Company, and among them Messrs. Matheson and Co., as Mr. Williams in that house had approved the undertaking, and stated he would take shares. On no other occasion have I written the names of any merchants connected with the China trade.—Your obedient servant,  
"C. A. BARWISE."

The following reports of banks and companies have been issued since our last:—

The London and Westminster Bank shows the available total, including a previous balance of £22,605, to be £204,954, and a dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, together with a bonus of 14 per cent. The sum of £8,456 was added to reserve, now amounting to £346,706, and £10,000 was appropriated toward building alterations, leaving £16,497 to be carried forward. The liabilities of the bank on current accounts are £19,224,571, and on acceptances, £1,554,730.

The Bank of London report shows an available total of £42,087, and a dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and a bonus of £2. 10s. per share, equal together to the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. The sum of £2,087 was carried to reserve, which is thus raised to £304,411. The liabilities of the bank on current, deposit, and "other" accounts are £4,335,877. A resolution was passed for converting the £100 shares into five of £20.

The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank report, to be presented on the 29th inst., shows an available total of £22,938, which would have been larger but for the necessity of providing for additional estimated loss arising out of transactions under the late management at Melbourne. A dividend is recommended at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of £600,000, which will absorb £21,000, and £1,000 is to be applied to premises and furniture accounts, leaving £938 to be carried forward.

The Bank of Egypt shows an available total of £26,850, including a previous balance of £4,446, and recommends a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 10s. per share, together equal to 14 per cent. per annum, for the half-year, and the appropriation of £4,400 to reserve, which will then amount to £25,000, leaving £4,950 to be carried forward.

The Report of the North-Western Bank (formerly Moss and Co.), to be presented at Liverpool on the 29th, shows an available total of £26,095, and recommends a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share, or at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, which will absorb £20,250. The sum of £5,000 is to be appropriated to reserve, and £845 will remain to be carried forward. The business of the bank has considerably increased, and the rebuilding and extension of its premises have been decided upon.

The Midland Banking Company shows the available total to be £9,056 and recommends a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and the appropriation of £2,000 to reserve, which will then amount to £5,000, and £365 in reduction of preliminary expenses, leaving £2,158 to be carried forward. The liabilities of the bank are £619,537 on current accounts, and £23,000 on acceptances.

The East London Bank (established about two years ago) shows an available total of £6,318, and recommends a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of £100,000, which will leave £3,818 to be carried forward.

The National Bank of Liverpool shows a disposable balance for the half-year of £23,425, of which £15,000 was applied in payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, the balance, £8,425, being carried to next account.

The English and Foreign Credit Company state the available total to be £10,567, including a previous balance of £1,686, and recommends a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum), and the appropriation of £4,000 to reserve, which will then amount to £9,000, leaving £1,636 to be carried forward.

The Royal Bank of Liverpool report showed an available total of £19,433, and recommended a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., and the appropriation of £6,933 to the reserve fund, which now amounts to £106,933.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton on the 29th inst., was—in gold, to Alexandria, £2,000; to Madras, £5,667; to Singapore, £1,000. In silver, to Madras, £902; to Hong Kong, £9,490; to Shanghai, £1,505; to Calcutta, £20,000. Total—in gold, £8,667; in silver, £31,597.

#### MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The Circular of Sam Mendel states:—The demand for cotton goods is rather more active, and prices in many cases against buyers without being notably higher. Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., 14s. 3d. to 15s. 3d.; 8 lbs., 4 oz., 18s. Water twist, Nos. 16-24, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.; Nos. 23-32, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.

#### BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

| Shares.        | Joint Stock Banks.                            | Paid. | Closing Prices. | Prices Jan. 17. |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| £20            | Central Bank Corporation, new shares          | £10   | 20 to 22        | 20 to 22        |
| 50             | London and Westminster                        | 25    | 54 to 56        | 56 to 57        |
| 20             | Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China | All   | 22½ to 23½      | 22½ to 23½      |
| 25             | Bank of India and China                       | All   | 14 to 17        | 14 to 16        |
| 25             | Commercial Bank of India and the East         | All   | 27 to 29        | 28 to 30        |
| 20             | Eastern Exchange                              | 5     | 14 to 15 dis.   | 14 to 15 dis.   |
| 50             | London Joint Stock                            | 15    | 17 to 19        | 17 to 19        |
| 100            | London and Westminster                        | 25    | 95 to 97        | 95 to 97        |
| 25             | General Bank Corporation                      | All   | 50 to 52        | 50 to 52        |
| 50             | Bank of London                                | 15    | 51 to 52½       | 50 to 52½       |
| 100            | Hindustan, China, and Japan                   | 25    | 17 to 19        | 17 to 19        |
| 100            | Do. Issued at 2 pm.                           | 25    | 17 to 19        | 17 to 19        |
| 100            | Do. New                                       | 25    | 16 to 18        | 17 to 19        |
| 20             | Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi                      | 10    | 4½ to 4½ dis.   | 4½ to 4½ dis.   |
| 25             | Bank of Egypt                                 | 12½   | 32 to 34        | 32 to 34        |
| 100            | Bank of London                                | 20    | 115 to 120      | 115 to 120      |
| 20             | Land Mortgage Bank of India                   | 4     | part to 1 pm.   | 4 dis. to 1 pm. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. |                                               |       |                 |                 |
| 10             | Mediterranean Extension Telegraph             | All   | 3 to 4          | 3 to 4          |
| 10             | P. and O. Steam Company                       | All   | 70 to 72        | 71 to 73        |
| 50             | Do. New                                       | 25    | 15 to 17 m.     | 15 to 17 m.     |
| 24             | China Steamship & Labuan Coal Co.             | 9     | 7 to 8 dis.     | 7 to 8 dis.     |
| 5              | Bombay Gas                                    | All   | 54 to 54        | 54 to 54        |
| 10             | Hong Kong Gas                                 | All   | 17 to 21 pm.    | 17 to 21 pm.    |
| 20             | S. S. Irrigation and Canal                    | 12    | 14 to 16 dis.   | 14 to 16 dis.   |
| 20             | Madras Irrigation and Canal                   | All   | 17 to 18        | 17 to 18        |
| 5              | Oriental Gas                                  | All   | 5½ to 5½        | 5½ to 5½        |
| 10             | O. Island Steam                               | All   | 1 to 2          | 1 to 2          |
| 100            | West India Steam Company                      | 60    | 107 to 110      | 106 to 109      |
| —              | Ceylon Debentures, Nov. 1868, 6 per cent.     | 100   | 101 to 103      | 100 to 103      |
| —              | Do. Do. 1875                                  | 100   | 106 to 108      | 104 to 107      |
| 20             | Ceylon Company                                | 7     | 2 to 3 pm.      | 2 to 3 pm.      |
| 20             | Do. A shares                                  | 2     | 1 to 2 pm.      | 1 to 2 pm.      |
| 20             | International Finance Society                 | 5     | 4 to 4 pm.      | 4 to 4 pm.      |
| 20             | General Credit & Finance Company              | 4     | 1½ to 1½ pm.    | 1½ to 1½ pm.    |
| 20             | European Com. & Trading Company               | 6     | 1½ to 1½ dis.   | 1½ to 1½ dis.   |
| 20             | Société Financière d'Ég., etc.                | 10    | 5 to 4 dis.     | 5 to 4 dis.     |
| 10             | Upper Assam Tea                               | 44    | part to 1 pm.   | 4 to 14 pm.     |
| 10             | Do.                                           | All   | 12 to 14        | 15 to 15        |
| 50             | Overend, Gurney, and Co.                      | 15    | 5 to 5 pm.      | 5 to 5½ pm.     |

#### ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—During the past fortnight our market has been very quiet, business being on an unusually limited scale for the period of the year, and prices have again ruled in favour of the buyers, to the extent of 2d. to 3d. on good Kaisows and Oopacks. The very high rate of money and the heavy prompts maturing about this time have been partially the cause of this dullness. The large arrivals of the last few days are as yet only partly on offer, but it will require great firmness on the part of importers to maintain present rates, the trade appearing to be unwilling buyers. Low and dusty kinds of Congou have sold at rather easier prices. Fair to good common have sold ½d. per lb. lower. Fair to good flavoury kinds, of old import, have sold at public sale, without reserve, at a decline of ½d. to 1d. per lb.; those of new season show a further reduction of 1d. to 2d. per lb., and even at this decline only go off slowly. Fine to finest show no material change, the quantity in first hands being small. Common to fair black-leaf kinds, of old import, have sold at a reduction of ½d. to 1d. per lb. In new season's the sales made show a further fall of 1d. per lb. for all kinds under 2s. per lb. Finer kinds much as before, but business limited. Canton-make, of good quality, have been fairly supported. Souchongs show no material alteration. Oolongs continue in fair request, at about

former prices. Flowery Pekoes remain much as before. Scented teas have been sold to a fair extent, but prices have ruled in favour of buyers, especially in good qualities of Foochow Orange Pekoe, of which large supplies have arrived, the decline being equal to about 2d. per lb. Common to fair Capers are in request up to 1s. 4d. per lb. Uncoloured Japans were sold in public sale, without reserve at from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for common to fair, being a decline of 4d. to 5d. per lb. from the highest point attained at the close of the year. The lowest quotation so far of this season's growth of red leaf, the cargo of the *Fiwan*, is the cheapest yet sold, which consisted of the grades under common Congou, and good flavour to Kaisow kinds; in medium to fine Kaisow there have been a few purchases of the latter for Russia. Green teas have met with only a partial inquiry; the fresh supplies have been moderate, and prices show little if any alteration in the better qualities. Common kinds are difficult of sale. Canton Gunpowders of common quality sold at 11d. per lb. in public sale, showing a reduction of about 2d. per lb. Young Hysons remain without change. The stock on 1st January was computed at 80,000,000 against 95,000,000 in 1894. The public sales of the 16th instant comprised 19,000 packages, of which 18,200 packages were sold, 18,135 packages being priced without reserve. The quantity afloat is estimated at about 50,000,000.

**SILK.**—We have had an exceedingly quiet market since last mail, the transactions in both China and Japan silk being very limited. Prices on the whole have been well maintained, and importers, looking at the extent of the deliveries and the strengthening nature of the recent advices from China and Japan, show no disposition to press sales at the moment.

| CHINA.                             |     | Usual Imports |           |
|------------------------------------|-----|---------------|-----------|
|                                    |     | s. d.         | s. d.     |
| CHINA:—Tsaiter, No. 1 & 2          | ... | 31            | 6 to 33 0 |
| " No. 3 & 4                        | ... | 30            | 6 to 31 0 |
| " Hangchow                         | ... | 27            | 0 to 28 0 |
| Yuenfa and Hsian, No. 1 & 2        | ... | 29            | 6 to 30 0 |
| " No. 3 & 4                        | ... | 27            | 6 to 28 0 |
| Taiwan, No. 1 & 2                  | ... | 27            | 6 to 28 0 |
| " No. 3 & 4                        | ... | 25            | 6 to 26 0 |
| Tung Peel                          | ... | 21            | 0 to 24 6 |
| Siam                               | ... | 22            | 6 to 23 0 |
| Canton                             | ... | 21            | 0 to 25 0 |
| JAPAN:—Mitsui & Simeida, No. 1 & 2 | ... | 35            | 6 to 36 6 |
| " No. 3 & 4                        | ... | 33            | 0 to 34 0 |
| Ida, Bricks, No. 1 & 2             | ... | 30            | 0 to 32 0 |
| " No. 3 & 4                        | ... | 25            | 0 to 27 0 |
| Sodai, No. 1 & 2                   | ... | 29            | 0 to 31 0 |
| " No. 3 & 4                        | ... | 25            | 0 to 27 0 |

Deliveries from 1st to 24th inclusive:—

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| China .. .. . | 3,403 bales. |
| Japan .. .. . | 878 "        |

Total .. .. . 4,281 bales

**COTTON.**—The business week closing on the 19th was dull throughout in the London market, and at the finish a decline of ½d. per lb. was established from the prices of the 12th. This flatness has lasted throughout the present week and the quotation is fully ½d. per lb. lower. There are no sales of China and Japan to record. The closing quotations on the 24th were—Middling fair: Dhollerah, 16d.; Tinnivelly, 15½d. Fair: Dhollerah, 17½d.; Tinnivelly, 16d. Good fair: Dhollerah, 17½d.; Tinnivelly, 16½d. The Liverpool market has evinced a similar flatness, producing an exactly equivalent decline.

**SUGAR.**—At the close of the week's business on the 19th the quotation was 6d. to 1s. per cwt. lower than on the 12th; but by the middle of the present week a better tone prevailed, and the tone is firmer.

**COFFEE.**—There is a good demand at auction, and the value is freely supported. On the 24th 120 casks 50 bags plantation Ceylon sold at 82s. 6d. to 90s. for middling to fine colour; 150 bags Native sold at 25s. for black; of 2,351 bags Manila, about 200 bags sold at 70s. 6d. to 72s., two lots 65s. 6d. to 67s., rest bought in at 70s. 6d. to 82s. per cwt.

**RICE.**—Large supplies were brought on the market on the 23rd but were all bought in. Low middling to fine pearly white Bengal at 13s. 9d. to 15s. 6d., and soft grain at 11s. 3d. to 12s. 3d. per cwt. There were buyers 3d. under buying-in prices.

**CARDAMONS.**—Quiet; only 4 cases Malabar and 8 bags Madras at auction retired, and very little doing privately.

**CAMPOR.**—Fair business accomplished since our last within our quotation, on the spot and for arrival; but the market has become rather quiet. Quotations—China, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Japan, £5 15s. to £6.

**CASSIA LIGNEA.**—Steady, with moderate business at slightly improved prices. 235 cases at auction retired. Buds: Nothing of any moment doing.

**CINNAMOM (CEYLON).**—We quote first sort 2s. 2d. to 3s. per lb.; 2nd sort, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 10d.; 3rd sort, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d.; and 4th and Jungle 1s. 5d. to 1s. 10d. Quiet; and of 133 bales at auction two-thirds sold at 1d. to 2d. per lb. decline.

**COCOANUT-OIL.**—This market has been rather quiet, with very moderate trade, and without any alteration of consequence in terms. 346 casks Cochin, 50 casks Ceylon, and 187 casks Sydney at auction.

**DRUGS.**—Cubebs: Rather dearer; 52 bags sold at auction at 87s. to 87s. 6d. per cwt. Dragon's Blood: Recent importations, 15 cases middling quality in reed sold at auction at £11 to £14 per cwt. Galangal Root: Flat; and of 248 bags at auction a few only sold at 14s. per cwt. Rhubarb: Nothing of any importance doing.

**GUMS.**—Benjamin: Flat, 101 cases Sumatra at auction, all retired. Damar: Steady, but quiet; 42 cases at auction retired. Gamboge: Scarce, and firm, but without transactions of importance.

**GUTTA PERCHA.**—Flat, of 33 tons at auction one-fourth sold at 5½d. to 8d. per lb.

**HEMP (MANILA).**—Markets very firm at the quotation of £43 to £46, and rather higher prices realised on the small sales made.

**INDIA RUBBER.**—Very scarce, and much dearer, limited business privately, and at auction 31 baskets Penang retired.

**JAPAN WAX.**—Firm; of 164 boxes at auction a few only sold at 72s. 6d. per cwt. for middling yellow block.

**OILS.**—Anniseed: Speculation has gone on, and a large business has been done on the spot and for arrival up to 9s. 3d. per lb., but the market is now quiet at 9s. though firm. Cassia: Is a little better; 20

cases at auction retired at 7s. 9d. per lb., and subsequently sold at 7s. 8d. at which price the oil is firm. Cinnamon: Only one case at auction, and that retired. Citronelle: Has brought previous value; and 31 cases at auction sold at 3½d. to 4d. per oz.; of 50 cases of Winter's, 10 sold at 5½d. Lemon-Grass: Two cases at auction retired at 1s. 4d. per oz.; of 15 cases Winter's, one-fourth sold at 1s. 7d.

**PEPPER.**—Black: Sumatra, steady; Penang, 1-16d. lower; of 7,130 bags of the former at auction, a few sold at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb.; and of 8,001 bags of the latter, more than half sold at 3½d. to 3¾d. White: Firm; and of 1,580 bags Singapore at auction, half sold at 5½d. to 6d. per lb. for fair.

**SPICES.**—Cloves: Penang not in present demand; Zanzibar, ¾d. dearer, and 4,752 bags at auction mostly sold at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb. for ordinary to very good. Mace: Steady; of 9 cases Penang and 4 cases Singapore at auction, half sold at 2s. to 2s. 4d. per lb., good reddish to middling pale. Nutmegs: Are rather cheaper for the small kinds; and of 118 cases Penang and 16 cases Singapore at auction, half sold at 3s. 8d. per lb. for good bold, and 1s. 2d. to 2s. 1d. for middling small to fine medium.

**SAGO.**—Is. 6d. to 1s. per cwt. cheaper; and of 4,127 packages at auction, nearly half sold at 19s. 6d. to 22s. per cwt. for middling to good small; and 20s. to 22s. large. Flour: Rather lower; 2,359 bags at auction mostly sold at 14s. to 15s. per cwt. for middling to good, but old import. At public sale 524 bags Borneo were bought in.

**TAPIOCA.**—403 bags good Penang were taken at 4d. per lb.; 70 boxes Pearl were withdrawn.

**TERRA JAPONICA.**—Cutch (Pegue): Firm, especially good and fine quality; 400 packages at auction retired. Gambier: Is rather cheaper, but fair business has been done on the spot and for arrival. Of 2,487 bales at auction half sold at 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d. per cwt. for middling heated, and 26s. to 28s. 3d. cubes.

**TIN.**—This market has been much depressed; since the beginning of the year prices fell rapidly to £90 for Straits and £92 for Banca, cash, and have since fluctuated between £90 and £92 for the former, and £92 and £94 for the latter. The nearest value of good Straits now is £90 10s. cash, and £92 to £92 10s. three months; a considerable quantity has changed hands in the month.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Blacklead: Cheaper, and of 963 barrels at auction only one-third sold at 18s. 6d. to 19s. per cwt. for fine lump; 12s. 6d. to 13s. chips; and 9s. to 10s. dust. Galls: Of China 310 bales brought to auction and retired; moderate business privately at 64s. to 65s. per cwt. for good; good Japan firm at the same prices, with buyers (being scarce). Ebony Wood: Steady; of 98 tons Ceylon at auction one-fourth sold at £7 10s. to £9 per ton. Musk: Steady; 35 caddies Tonquin at auction sold at 21s. 6d. to 25s. per oz. for ordinary to middling, and 15s. 6d. pickings. Rattans: Flat, and again cheaper; 26,312 bundles Singapore, and 7,310 bundles Penang at auction mostly sold at 3s. to 6s. 1d. per 100. Sapanwood: Only 9 tons Siam at auction, sold at £18 5s. per ton for good; being firm. Soy: Quiet; 9 casks at auction retired; small sales made privately. Star Anniseeds: Remain very scarce; nothing doing. Slickac (Siam): Firm, but quiet; 123 cases at auction retired. Tortoiseshell: Of 4 cases Singapore and 3 cases Sidney at auction, all (but one Singapore) sold at 11s. to 11s. 6d. per lb. for the former, and 15s. 6d. for the latter. Vermilion: Very scarce, and dear; 5 boxes at auction retired at 3s. 10d. per lb.

#### ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

**IRON.**—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £7 to £7. 5s. nail rod, £8. 10s. to £9; hoops, £9. 15s. to £10; sheets, single, £10. 10s. to £10. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £8. 10s. to £9. 10s.; rails, £7. **STEEL.**—Swedish keg, £15. 10s.

**COPPER.**—Sheet and Sheathing, £101 to £103 per ton; yellow metal, 8½d. to 9d. per lb.

**TIN.**—£102 for block; £103 for common bars. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C. 33s. 6d. to 35s.

**LEAD, &c.**—English pig, W.B., £22s. 10s.; shot, patent, £24. 5s.; sheet, £22. 5s. to £22. 10s.; spelter, £23. 10s.; zinc, English sheet, £30; quicksilver, £8.

The following is from the Circular of Messrs. French and Smit:—Mainly in consequence of the high rate of money, the Metal Marketh has been very dull indeed since the commencing of the year. Iron: The makers generally are fairly employed. The speculative operations in Scotch Pig continue, and the price still advances. Copper: The smelters have reduced their price £5 per ton, as the last fortnight business in this article has been quite at a stand. Tin: In Straits several sales were made at £90 to £91 per ton, and in one instance it was reported even a lower rate was accepted. The last few days it has gone better and appears firm at £92. English is quiet. Tin Plates are very firm, and prices continue to advance. Lead is firm, but without important transactions. Spelter: Holders are asking higher prices.

#### EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton from the 1st January by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

|              | Gold.  | Silver. |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| Shanghai     | ..     | £3,205  |
| Foo-chow-Foo | ..     | £500    |
| Amoy         | ..     | ..      |
| Hong Kong    | ..     | £29,780 |
| Singapore    | £1,600 | £11,400 |
| Penang       | ..     | ..      |
| Yokohama     | ..     | ..      |

#### FROM MARSEILLES.

(By the P. and O. Company's Steamers.)

|              | Gold. | Silver. |
|--------------|-------|---------|
| Singapore    | ..    | ..      |
| Penang       | ..    | ..      |
| Hong Kong    | ..    | ..      |
| Foo-chow-Foo | ..    | ..      |
| Shanghai     | ..    | ..      |
| Yokohama     | ..    | ..      |



## PER FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

|                     | Gold. | Silver. |
|---------------------|-------|---------|
| To Singapore ... .. | ...   | ...     |
| To Saigon ... ..    | ...   | ...     |
| To Batavia ... ..   | ...   | ...     |
| To Hong Kong ... .. | ...   | ...     |
| To Shanghai ... ..  | ...   | ...     |
| To Yokohama ... ..  | ...   | ...     |

## GOLD AND SILVER.

|                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Bar Gold (per ounce) ... ..    | 23 17 9        |
| Spanish Doubloon ... ..        | 3 16 0 to 3 17 |
| United States Gold Co n ... .. | 3 16 4         |
| Silver in Bars ... ..          | 0 5 1 1/2      |
| Mexican Dollars ... ..         | 0 5 0          |

## Shipping Intelligence.

## ARRIVALS.

| Date.   | At            | From         | Ship.                | Captain.      |
|---------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Jan. 5  | Off Plymouth  | Batavia      | Maria Diederika      | ...           |
| 8       | Gironde       | Singapore    | Gisours              | Laine.        |
| 8       | Texel         | Batavia      | Aletta Augusta       | Tinholt.      |
| 28      | New York      | Manila       | Shirley              | Mullen.       |
| 27      | Boston        | Singapore    | Rainbow              | Kelly.        |
| Jan. 9  | Off Dungeness | Batavia      | Iodad (?)            | ...           |
| 12      | Do.           | Do.          | Theodore Hill        | ...           |
| 13      | London        | Shanghai     | Fi-Wan               | Shiel.        |
| 10      | Texel         | Batavia      | Jedo                 | v. Rossen.    |
| Dec. 9  | Callao        | Hong Kong    | Mandarin             | Mutter.       |
| 7       | Do.           | Anoy         | Alexander            | Williams.     |
| 8       | Do.           | Hong Kong    | David M. Farr        | Gaze.         |
| Jan. 14 | Off Dungeness | Batavia      | Dionysia Catherina   | Sprengel.     |
| 14      | London        | Singapore    | Ernte                | Brudlering.   |
| Dec. 2  | Callao        | Hong Kong    | Mistress of the Seas | ...           |
| Nov. 27 | Do.           | Do.          | Crusader             | ...           |
| Jan. 5  | Longhope      | Rangoon      | Hindostan            | Emslie.       |
| 11      | Texel         | Batavia      | Dionysia Catharina   | Sprengel.     |
| 17      | Liverpool     | Basscin      | Lady Douglas         | Evans.        |
| 17      | Deal          | China        | Neville              | Robinson.     |
| 18      | Do.           | Do.          | Red Deer             | Bruce.        |
| 16      | Off Dungeness | Java         | Maria Adriana        | Loenens.      |
| 17      | Do.           | Do.          | Henrietta            | Black.        |
| 19      | Deal          | China        | Kelso                | Pearl.        |
| 15      | Cowes         | Foo-chow-Foo | Yeavinger Belle      | Nepperus.     |
| 18      | Zierikzee     | Batavia      | Baron v. Heemstra    | Bristow.      |
| 18      | Off the Start | Shanghai     | Norwood              | Outre.        |
| 20      | London        | Java         | Malabar              | Tons.         |
| 20      | Do.           | Shanghai     | Dunkeld              | Tonkins.      |
| 21      | Do.           | Do.          | Ellen Rodgers        | Silk.         |
| 21      | Do.           | Yokohama     | Eleanor              | Thomas.       |
| 21      | Do.           | Foo-chow-Foo | Berwickshire         | Folsen.       |
| 21      | Deal          | China        | Art Union            | Goodwin.      |
| 20      | Falmouth      | Do.          | Queen Bee            | Kaempfer.     |
| 21      | Liverpool     | Macao        | Albatross            | ...           |
| 19      | Brouwershaven | Hong Kong    | Veronica             | Rueman.       |
| 19      | Do.           | Batavia      | Jason                | Lupcke.       |
| Dec. 2  | Buenos Ayres  | Do.          | Noach                | Bo n.         |
| Jan. 21 | Falmouth      | Hong Kong    | Millbrook            | Kohler.       |
| 21      | Brouwershaven | Padang       | Lady of the Lake     | Wilson.       |
| 23      | Liverpool     | Passaroeng   | Ida Maria            | Bus.          |
| 22      | Texel         | Singapore    | Sparkler             | Wessendbruch. |
| 21      | Brouwershaven | Batavia      | Hendrika             | Duwell.       |
| 22      | Do.           | Do.          | Onrust               | Bemolt.       |
| 22      | Zierikzee     | Do.          | Isis                 | Thomas.       |
| 23      | Off Dungeness | Do.          | Twice Geeststers     | ...           |

## DEPARTURES.

| Date.   | From        | For                 | Ship.             | Captain.      |
|---------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Jan. 6  | Yarmouth    | Batavia             | Hendrina          | Breem.        |
| 6       | Liverpool   | Shanghai            | Prudhoe           | Bartlett.     |
| 6       | Do.         | Batavia             | Edith Hayland     | Campbell.     |
| 4       | Broomielaw  | Manila              | Union             | Atzaza.       |
| 9       | London      | Hong Kong           | Devana            | Thomson.      |
| 10      | Clyde       | Galle               | Kurruchee         | Fotheringham. |
| 11      | Do.         | Batavia             | County of Argyle  | ...           |
| 10      | Do.         | Batavia & Singapore | Helen Baird       | McDougall.    |
| 13      | London      | Shanghai            | Hoang Ho          | Carrington.   |
| 13      | Do.         | Sunderland & Amoy   | Fychow            | Matthew.      |
| Nov. 29 | Callao      | China               | Rocco Porto Longo | Profumo.      |
| Dec. 4  | Do.         | Do.                 | Hortense Dusanoy  | Prevel.       |
| Jan. 11 | Glasgow     | Singapore           | River Eden        | Valder.       |
| 15      | London      | Cardiff & Shanghai  | John Bull         | Harries.      |
| 16      | Liverpool   | Hong Kong           | Everest           | Clarke.       |
| 16      | Do.         | Singapore           | Falcon            | Christensen.  |
| 16      | Do.         | Shanghai            | Chalgrove         | Armstrong.    |
| 13      | Falmouth    | Singapore           | Hollandia         | De Jonge.     |
| 12      | Cardiff     | Singapore           | Jan Peter         | Molsen.       |
| 7       | Gibraltar   | Yokohama            | Helena            | Athedita (?). |
| 15      | Sunderland  | Galle               | Crouch Brothers   | Squarey.      |
| 17      | London      | Hong Kong & Canton  | William Naizby    | Burkett.      |
| 18      | Do.         | Cardiff & Hong Kong | Wm. Mitchell      | Clements.     |
| 16      | Cardiff     | Singapore           | Amelle            | Potter.       |
| 13      | Longhope    | Do.                 | Dunmore           | Ertand.       |
| 22      | London      | Do.                 | Christian Rankin  | Robertson.    |
| 18      | Newport     | Hong Kong           | Red Rose          | Higgins.      |
| 21      | Cardiff     | Singapore           | Nederland         | Evans.        |
| Dec. 21 | Rio Janeiro | Shanghai            | Kew Kel           | v. d. Eb.     |
| Jan. 30 | Lamash      | Singapore           | River Eden        | Benglehole.   |
| 24      | London      | Cardiff & Shanghai  | Miriam            | Valder.       |
| 4       | New York    | Sumatra             | Tarquin           | Rhind.        |

\*After repairing.

(See Commercial Postscript.)

## LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Yokohama: James Longton, Isles of the South, Lorton, Eleanor. For Yokohama and Nagasaki: Chaa-aze. For Shanghai: Westminster, Star of China, Fi Wan, Dunkeld, Art Union For Hong Kong and Canton: Dunmail, Fychow, Mary Nicholson, Scaw-

fell, Melbrey, Ellen Rodger. For Singapore: Eastern Star. For Singapore and Penang: Frederica. For Batavia and Sourabaya, Petronella Johanna, Zephyros. For Colombo: Boldon Lawn, Whinfell.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Yokohama: Recife. For Shanghai: Persia (via Cardiff), Vigil. For Hong Kong: Golden Hind, Eagle, Favourite, Addison. For Singapore: Bolivia, Henry Ellis. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Dagmar. For Manila: Eulalia, Espana. For Galle: Gabrielle Alice, Duc de Malakoff.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore and Penang; Huntly Castle.

At GREENOCK.—For Shanghai: Statesman.

## SPOKEN.

JAN VAN SCHAFFELAAR, Sunderland to Singapore, Dec. 9. 4 N., 23 W.

DUT. BARQ. 3rd d.p., No. 9.341, Bat. to Midbg., Nov. 11. 35 S., 20 E.

BERWICKSHIRE, China to London, Dec. 1, off Cape Agulhas.

CONSTANCE, Batavia to Rotterdam, in Java Sea, Oct. 22.

JACOB ROGGEVEEN, Batavia to Rotterdam, in Java Sea, Oct. 22.

GALILEI, Batavia to Amsterdam, Nov. 27, 34 S., 26 E.

LOUISE, Macassar to Amsterdam, Nov. 30, 35 S., 21 E.

NORTHERN CROWN, Nagasaki to London, Dec. 6, 28 S., 9 E.

GERARD PETER SERVATIUS, Bat. to Amstdm., Jan. 2, 36 N., 34 W.

MAIDEN QUEEN, for Shanghai, Nov. 18, 39 S., 32 E.

ALBLASSERDAM, Sunderland to Batavia, Nov. 18. 24 S., 32 W.

LIZZIE SCOTT, Colombo to London, Dec. 4, 28 S., 7 E.

ROWENA, Singapore to London, Oct. 20, 38 N., 107 E.

KORTENAAR, Batavia to Rotterdam, Nov. 29, 35 S., lon. 21.

CHINA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Dec. 25, 3 N., 24 W.

WALCHEREN, Batavia to Flushing, Jan. 4, 27 N., 42 W.

VANGUARD, Cardiff to Shanghai, Dec. 9, 23 S., 24 W.

LOUISA, Macassar to Amsterdam, Dec. 2, 34 S., 17 E.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Amoy to London, Dec. 9, 23 S., 1 E.

WALLAROO, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 1, off Cape of Good Hope.

GLANAROS, Foochow to New York, Dec. 10, 20 S., 2 W.

VENCEDORA, Batavia to Rotterdam, Nov. 28, 35 S., 21 E.

SILVER CRAIG, from Batavia, Dec. 1, 33 S., 16 E.

LODOR, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, Dec. 29, 6 N., 24 W.

HENRIETTE GERTRUIDA, Amsterdam to Batavia, 32 S., 23 W.

## FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

No perceptible change is noticeable in outward freights. Rates are firm at our last advices, and a fair amount of goods for shipment is still offering. Coal freights continue to improve.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 40s. to 50s. meat. To Nagasaki: The same. To Shanghai: 40s. weight, 30s. to 35s. meat. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 30s. meat. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Ceylon: 40s. weight, 20s. measurement.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne per Keel. For Batavia: £26. 10s. For Hong Kong: £50 to £53. For Galle: £40 to £41. For Singapore: £33 to £35. For Shanghai: £63 to £64. From Newport, Cardiff or Swansea, per ton. For Batavia: £1. 7s. For Hong Kong: £2. 10s. For Manila: £1. 15s. For Galle: £1. 15s. For Singapore: £1. 10s. For Shanghai: £2. 17s. 6d. to £3.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of 245 tons naval provisions to Hong Kong, and 143 tons naval stores to Trincomalee, both from the River Thames.

The P. and O. Company have chartered the Agincourt to convey machinery, boilers, &c., to Hong Kong.

## CASUALTIES.

The Prudhoe, of Liverpool, which sailed from thence for Shanghai on the 6th Jan., has been lost with all on board, as wreckage identified as belonging to her has been thrown on shore at Fleetwood.

The County of Argyle, Edington, from the Clyde to Batavia, has put back to Greenock in a sinking state, having been in collision off Tuskow, 17th Jan., with the Helen Baird, also from the Clyde to Batavia, which sank. The County of Argyle lost bowsprit and had two holes knocked in her fore compartment, and was subsequently beached in Carlsdyke Bay. She has since been temporarily repaired, and taken into dock to discharge.

The Malabar, Outre, from Java for the Channel for orders, put into Havre through stress of weather, Jan. 18, with part of cabin stove, one man lost overboard, and others injured. Her cargo was also heated, and required to be quickly discharged.

The Whampoa, Metz, from Batavia to Amsterdam with sugar and coffee, lost anchors and ran on shore on the Southwall, Jan. 17. She has since got off, by discharging part of her cargo, and is now lying in Nieuwe Diep.

The Dunmore, from Sunderland for Singapore with coals, drove on shore on a sandbank in Cairston Roads, Jan. 21, and was assisted off by a steamer and towed into harbour. She is not expected to have received much damage, but will, however, be surveyed.

Telegraphic advices, under date Galle, Jan. 21, state that the Eurydice, Gibb, from Foo-chow to London, had struck on Pagoon Rock, and was discharging.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

At St. HELENA.—Dec. 17, from Batavia, Matheran, Henry; 18, Maria Veronica, Schol., and sailed 19 for Amsterdam; Schwinge, Junge, and sailed 21 for Rotterdam; 19, from Sourabaya, Lady Alice, Shanack, and sailed 21 for Amsterdam; 20, from Singapore, Preciosa, Hallengren.

Off ASCENSION.—Dec. 19, from Java for Amsterdam, Fagel; from Batavia for Amsterdam, Anna and Sophia.

At ASCENSION.—Dec. 12, from Singapore, Panic, Bell, and sailed 15 for Liverpool.

At MAURITIUS.—Dec. 8, from Singapore, Heoghly, Veillet.

At TABLE BAY.—Dec. 12, from Singapore, Caldbeck, Garside, and sailed 13 for London; 13, from Macao for Havana, Tamatave, Bernard.

**THE BANGKOK DOCK COMPANY'S NEW DOCK.**

This magnificent Dock is now ready to receive Vessels of any burthen, and the attention of Shipowners, Agents, and Masters is respectfully solicited to the advantages for REPAIRING and SPARRING VESSELS, which no other Dock in the East can offer.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the public. The dimensions and depth of water being:—

Length ... (To be extended.) ... 300 feet.  
Breadth ... 100 "  
Depth of water ... 15 "

The Dock is fitted with a Caisson, has a splendid entrance of 120 feet from the River, with a spacious Jetty on each side, where vessels of any size may lay at any state of the tides, to lift Masts, Boilers, &c., with powerful Lifting Shears, which are now in the course of construction.

The Dock is fitted with Steam Pumps of great power, insuring despatch in all states of the tides.

**WORKSHOPS.**

The Workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwrights, Mast and Block Makers, Blacksmiths, Engineers, Foundry, &c.

The whole being superintended by Europeans, who have had many years' experience in the different branches. The workmen are the best picked men from Hong Kong and Whampoa.

The Company draws particular attention to the great advantages this Dock offers, being in a Port where the best Teak and other Timber can be had at the cheapest cost.

A Steam Saw Mill is also in connection with the Dock, to insure despatch in work. The Keel Blocks are four feet in height, and can be taken out or shifted without cutting or causing any expense to ships having to get them removed.

The Company is also prepared to give estimates or enter into Contracts for the Repairs of Wooden or Iron Ships, the Building of New Ships, Steamboats, &c., or any kind of work connected with shipping.

All Material supplied at Market price. Vessels for Docking may lay at the Company's Buoys or Wharf free of charge, until ordered to remove by the Superintendent. Captains of vessels before leaving the Dock must approve and sign their Dockage Bills.

All communications respecting the docking to be addressed, until further notice, to the undersigned, by whom all Bills will be signed and collected.

JOHN BUSH, Managing Director.

Bangkok, 18th Sept., 1865.

Hong Kong, 20th Oct., 1865.

**ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION**

Incorporated by Royal Charter.  
Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £175,000.  
Head Office, No. 4, Lombard-street.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

FRANCIS BOYKEILL, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Timothy Wiggins and Co.).

JOHN A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Grey and Co. Bombay).

THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell and Co., and Cardwell, Parsons and Co., Bom.)

CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon and Co., late of Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co., China)

WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. M'Killop, Stewart and Co., Calcutta).

Agencies and Branches are established at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Melbourne.

The Corporation grant Drafts, collect and negotiate Bills of Exchange, payable at the above places, issue Letters of Credit and Circular notes, and conduct every description of Banking business connected with the East. They effect the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the receipt of Pay, Dividends, &c., and undertake the safe custody of securities. They also receive Deposits, bearing interest, for fixed periods. Rates of interest and Exchange may be ascertained at the Head Office.

By order of the Board, F. W. Lawrence.

Acting General Manager.

**THE CHINA TRADERS' MARINE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF HONG KONG (Limited).**

CAPITAL, 1,000,000 dols.  
200 Shares of 5,000 dols. each. 1,000 dols. per Share Paid up.

**CONSULTING COMMITTEE.**

William Neilson, Esq. (Messrs. Olyphant and Co.)  
J. W. Maclellan, Esq. (Manager Commercial Bank Corporation).

Richard Deacon, Esq. (Messrs. John Burd and Co.)

**GENERAL AGENTS.**

Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.

The Allotment of Shares will take place on the 3rd day of October next, and further Applications for Shares will be received until the 3rd of October next.

Application to be made in the form given below, and addressed to the General Agents, from whom any information can be obtained.

**FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.**

To the General Agents of the China Traders' Marine Insurance Society of Hong Kong (Limited).  
Gentlemen,—I hereby request that the Committee will allot to me \_\_\_\_\_ shares in the above Company, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay the first call of One thousand Dollars per Share, and further calls to such amount and at such times and in such manner as may be authorised by the Articles of Association of the said Company, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

Hong Kong, Sept. 7, 1865.

**PORT OF AMOY.**

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and COMMANDERS are informed that the Dock Company's Establishments at the above Port afford every facility for REPAIRING and SPARRING VESSELS, and for CLEANING and PAINTING Iron and Steam Ships.

Their large Granite Dock, 286 feet long on the blocks, is in complete working order, and at average spring tides can take vessels drawing 16 to 17 feet water. The Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate and with a Centrifugal Steam Pump of great power, ensuring despatch in all states of the tide. An ample stock is kept on hand of Timber, Oregon Spars, Sheathing Copper and Yellow Metal, and of every description of material for Dockyard use.

The premises comprise an Engineer's Workshop, Brass Foundry, a large Smithy and Carpenter's Workshops, and the works are superintended by Resident Europeans, viz., a Shipwright, an Engineer, and a Blacksmith. Dry Godowns for the reception of vessel's stores, &c., when requiring to discharge them.

Amoy, March, 1865.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK**

of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.  
Incorporated by Royal Charter.  
Paid-up capital, £750,000. Reserve Fund, £250,000.

**BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.**

Bombay. Calcutta. Penang. Hong Kong. Yokohama.  
Canton. Kandy. Shanghai.  
Madras. Galle. Singapore. Hankow. Mauritius.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and drafts payable at the places above mentioned, issues letters of credit and circular notes for the use of travellers by the Overland Route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head Office in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian securities, undertakes the safe custody of same, and the receipt of interest, dividends, pay, pensions, and other moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head Office, 52, Threadneedle-street, London.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.  
No. 52, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

**THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (Limited).**

1, BANK-BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, LONDON.

CAPITAL ... £4,000,000  
Subscribed ... 3,696,100  
Paid-up ... 924,025  
Reserve Fund ... 120,500

**BANKERS.**

The Bank of England | The National Bank  
The Alliance Bank.

**EDINBURGH BRANCH.****DIRECTORS.**

William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.  
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Duniald.  
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.  
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick street, Agent.

**BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.**

Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector.

|                |           |           |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Bombay         | Manila    | Hankow    |
| Calcutta       | Hong Kong | Nagasaki  |
| Point de Galle | Poocrow   | Yokohama  |
| Colombo        | Ningpo    | Melbourne |
| Kandy          | Shanghai  | Sydney    |
| Singapore      | Kin-kiang |           |

Deposits received, subject to ten days' notice, on the usual terms, and for fixed periods at rates subject to special agreement.

Drafts issued, and Bills negotiated, payable in India, China, &c. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable throughout Europe, are also issued for the convenience of Travellers per Overland Route.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities, and the safe custody of the same, undertaken. Dividends, Pay, Pensions, Interest, or other moneys realised, and the registry of Indian Government Loan Notes effected, so that the interest may be paid in England.

Every other description of Banking and Agency business in connection with India, China, &c., conducted on the most favourable terms.

JOHN OUSELEY, General Manager.

**CAUTION.**

WHEREAS Persons are shipping Wines to India marked with a Crown in imitation of CHILLINGWORTH and SON'S WINES, which are branded with a Crown, they having the appointment of WINE MERCHANTS to HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, it is deemed expedient for the protection of dealers and consumers of their superior Wines selected from their extensive and valuable stock expressly for the Indian market, which have been so well known and approved by connoisseurs for the last thirty years for their extreme quality and purity, combining flavour and softness, together with great age, body, delicacy, and bouquet, being more free from acidity or alcohol than any other Wines, to caution all purchasers to ask for

CHILLINGWORTH & SON'S CROWN SHERRIES AND OTHER WINE

And to be particular in observing that the Cases and Cask-heads are branded with their names at full length; also, on the side of the Corks, inside the bottles, as well as the Crown; and also on the seals, in accordance with the heading of this notice, as a necessary precaution, to ascertain that they are CHILLINGWORTH and SON'S CROWN WINES, in order to prevent a common low class of Wines being improperly foisted on the public, and which are in no way to be compared with those of CHILLINGWORTH and SON'S.

Wholesale Agents.—Bombay, Messrs. Hormarjee Bomanjee and Co.; Madras, Messrs. Parry and Co.; Calcutta, Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co.; Kurrachee, Messrs. Hormarjee Bomanjee and Co.; Colombo, Messrs. Darley, Butler and Co.; Rangoon, Messrs. Gladstone, Wylie and Co.; Hong Kong, Messrs. Robert S. Walker and Co.

**HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.**

THE most durable and beautiful paint known, is cheaper than White Lead, and is proved to be superior for all purposes than the pernicious Lead Paint, and equally adapted for all climates.

Its whiteness is unaffected by bilge water, boiling sugar, or noxious gases.

It is free from any poisonous ingredient, and suited in all respects to the use of the painter.

Each Cask of Pure White Zinc is Stamped "HUBBUCK, LONDON PATENT." Inferior Zinc Paint, so marked, having been sold in Foreign Markets, the Patentees offer a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS for information which will lead to the conviction, in an English or Colonial Court, of those who have pirated their Mark. Both Exporters and Retailers are liable for its sale.

**THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON,**

WHITE LEAD, OIL, PAINT, AND VARNISH WORKS,

24, LIME-STREET, LONDON.

**HUBBUCK'S ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINTS**

Are very durable, and the most valuable protection to Iron Roofs, Bridges, Piers, Ships and Buildings, exposed to stormy weather and searinging sun: they soon become extremely hard, and do not blister. They are made of Stone, Slate, Copper, White, Blue, Green, or any other Colour that is desired.

**HUBBUCK'S ANTI-OXIDATION COMPOSITION,**

for Coating Iron and Wood Ships' Bottoms; a preservative against fouling and corrosion. This Composition is ready for immediate use, and obviates the waste of carrying unmixed Paints, Oils, Driers, &c. It is also applicable to all the purposes of other Paints.

**HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED OIL**

Has less colour than Raw Linsced Oil, is a quick, hard and certain drier for White and Light Coloured Paints.

PAINTS AND OILS PROPERLY PACKED FOR EXPORTATION.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter.

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## THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

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## The London &amp; China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1866.

## JAPAN.

THE complete success of the bold stroke of Sir HARRY PARKES and his colleagues at Osaka, so far as concerns the ratification of the treaties, is fully confirmed by the present mail. With regard, however, to the opening of Hiogo on the 1st of the present month we are still in doubt, and although the brief telegraphic announcements we have received on this point are unusually intelligible and consistent, we are at present hardly justified in regarding it as *un fait accompli*.

This, however, is a point of minor importance which the arrival of another mail will doubtless elucidate, and in the meantime we have ample cause for congratulation in the achievement by our Minister of so signal a victory over Japanese exclusiveness in obtaining the MIKADO's ratification to our treaty. No doubt ever existed in our minds that this was the one thing needful to inaugurate a brighter phase in our relations with Japan; but we hardly ventured to hope that even the energy of Sir HARRY PARKES would have accomplished this desirable object in so short a time. On the one hand, it seemed almost hopeless to attempt to approach a monarch so hedged in with exclusiveness and superstition through the ordinary channels of diplomacy; and on the other, there appeared to be no slight danger of a violent termination to all peaceful intercourse being the result of any ill-advised attempt at coercion. By what cogent arguments Sir HARRY PARKES has prevailed we know not, but however obtained, such a triumph at the very outset of his career in Japan gives substantial promise of future success.

We shall watch with great interest the development and progress of this new port of Hiogo. Situated as it is in the immediate vicinity of the chief commercial and manufacturing emporium of the empire, it must necessarily become important as a trading settlement; while its proximity to Kyoto, and its command of the Inland Sea, will doubtless cause it to be jealously regarded by those hostile factions whose rivalry so often threatens to plunge the country into war. It is greatly to be feared, too, that many difficulties may arise from the conduct of the first settlers at the new port. Apart from the mercantile community which quickly collects for purposes of legitimate trade at any newly opened port in the Far East, there is usually a large influx of that dangerous class of people termed in Chinese newspaper phraseology "rowdies." It is these "rowdies" who, flocking to every newly opened port, gain for us by their rapacity, violence, and drunkenness, the hatred and ill-will of the native populace. Of late years Shanghai has swarmed with them, and for some time hardly a local paper appeared without a record of some disgraceful outrage of which they were the authors. Consular Courts had no terrors for them, and it yet remains to be proved whether the Supreme Court, under Sir EDMUND HORNBY, will prove effectual in keeping them in subjection. It will be a great misfortune if the peace and goodwill which we hope soon to see established between our merchants and the natives at Hiogo are to be endangered by the like unworthy cause; and we trust the Consuls who are first placed there will suppress with a strong hand all irregularities among their respective subjects. Another evil which attended the opening of the original ports in Japan, and continued to exist long afterwards, arose out of the exchange

allowed by the local government to all foreign residents. For a term originally intended to be limited to one year from the opening of each port, but which in reality was extended to a much longer period, every new comer was permitted to exchange at the Custom-house, for native coin, \$3 per diem for himself, and \$1 per diem for each servant in his employ, at the rate of three ichibous per dollar. The market value of the ichibou being then as now, much lower, this daily transaction gave a profit increasing with the number of servants employed; so that a person, for instance, who retained six servants was entitled to exchange \$9 per day, or \$270 per month; the profit on which, at the rate of about 70 ichibous per \$100, would amount to 189 ichibous, or upwards of \$80 per month. Servants' wages being about \$4 per month, food cheap, and small houses in the native town obtainable at low rents, a number of useless drones—men either incapable of earning an honest living, or too indolent to attempt to do so, were enabled to live at their ease on the proceeds of their exchange. Of course, numbers of such persons flocked to the newly opened ports, and eagerly availed themselves of these advantages; and it need hardly be added, that they formed no very desirable addition to the community. Such an abuse as this should not be tolerated at Hiogo, or any other new ports that may in future be opened. It is surely enough that this questionable privilege of exchange should have such disastrous effects on the morale of our naval and military forces on the China station, without being suffered to imperil the prosperity of every new settlement we may obtain in Japan.

## THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

SEVERAL letters have reached us complaining of the condition of the company's steamers *Rangoon* and *Salsette*. The *Rangoon* took on the passage from Suez to Bombay nearly 17 days, that is from Sept. 27 to Oct. 13. Our correspondent describes the engines and boilers of this vessel as thoroughly inefficient, and incapable of performing a speed averaging 7 miles. This was not exceptional but the normal condition of things. The *Rangoon* is a new vessel, and went through the usual trials to obtain her certificate of efficiency previous to leaving England; and it would appear that her present condition could not have been anticipated. It is, however, imperative that this vessel should be recalled from the service and fitted with new engines. It is manifestly unjust that passengers and mails should be sent by steamers taking 17 days instead of 11. With regard to the *Salsette*, which took 12 days from Singapore to Hong Kong, it seems the fault was owing to the leakage of the boilers. It appears that the engines and boilers were passed by competent engineers at Bombay as capable of performing the voyage to China, and we hear it alleged that the engineer on board was to blame for inattention or want of judgment in handling the boilers on the passage, and that the company had discharged him. On advice from the Superintendent at Bombay, the company have ordered a new set of boilers, which are now in course of shipment to Hong Kong, and the vessel will be laid up in the interim. It is not unreasonable on the part of the public to demand that the P. and O. Company should, for the handsome subsidy and high rates of freight and passage money, give vessels of undoubtedly first-class character, equal to an average speed of 10 miles. Of course, allowances must be made for exceptional cases, which will occur to this as well as all other companies; but the P. and O. of late have been most vexatiously irregular in their services. The mails of the 26th July and 10th Oct. both broke down before reaching Hong Kong, and did not arrive until the following mail, a fortnight after. In all large companies it happens, however, that the *bona fide* grievances are lost sight of in the host of absurd complaints which are constantly urged against them. For instance, the following letter imputes indirectly some responsibility, if not culpability, to the company for the inefficient arrangements by the authorities at Galle for the reception of passengers landed with infectious diseases. This is a matter that purely belongs to the local authorities at the various places. It is clearly the duty of the Company's officers to land such passengers *volens volens* for the safety of all on board. Sir HERCULES ROBINSON should, however, see to this very important omission on the part of his Government at Galle:—

"Sir,—In the month of March last, on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Benares*, two days after leaving Bombay for China, I was unfortunately attacked with the smallpox. Some days later I was put on shore at Point de Galle, with my disease at that time at its height. No house or hotel could, naturally enough, be found to take me in. The surgeon of the ship communicated with the authorities, and they ordered

me up to what was called the Smallpox Hospital, about four miles from the fort.

"Accompanied by the surgeon of the *Benares*, whose kindness I was indeed grateful for, I arrived in a gully at the foot of a nearly perpendicular hill on which the 'hospital' stood. It was one of the hot months in Ceylon. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under a burning sun, I had to climb this hill for well-nigh half a mile, and but for the assistance of my friend Dr. Gill, who literally dragged me along, I should assuredly have stuck fast on the road. The 'hospital' I found a wretched shed of a place, but certainly with walls and a stone floor. On the latter I was glad to throw myself, but I longed, as you may suppose, for a bed.

"I found here a gentleman, a fellow-countryman, taken with the disease on board of another Peninsular and Oriental steamer. He told me that he was, he believed, the first European who had ever been in the place, and that the hospital was evidently provided for natives only. He added that every necessary I wanted must be ordered through a contractor in the native bazaar, three miles off, and that there was only one old native to wait upon all the patients. To this latter I applied, and was told I must get an order from the hospital surgeon before the contractor would supply a bed, or anything else. To be brief, the result was I had to pass the night in sleepless agony—for it was literally that—on the hard floor, my bed arriving the following forenoon. The next day another passenger, a young Englishman, was brought up from another Peninsular and Oriental ship. Happily, he was but slightly attacked.

"I can assure you, Sir, it was a relief to me to find myself with my two companions, otherwise our 'ward,' as they called it, might not have been left to only one of us. The adjoining compartment, divided by a half wall, was occupied by two poor Africans, stokers from some steamer."

#### THE PROPOSED BREAKWATER AT GALLE.

THE Ceylon Government having communicated with the Colonial Office relative to Mr. GRINLINGTON's scheme for a breakwater at Galle—a scheme which if carried fully out would enlarge the anchorage ground to 240 acres and render the harbour absolutely safe—the matter was referred to the Board of Admiralty, and by this Board to a Committee for an opinion on its practical merits. That Committee, in its report, admits, in a qualified form, the feasibility of the project, and without entering on the consideration of the supplementary portions of the project, such as the possession of a graving dock, landing stages and tramway, is inclined to consider that the cost of an efficient and permanent breakwater with central portion and eastern and western wing, would most probably exceed Mr. GRINLINGTON's estimate; indeed, as much as £1,500,000 is named by the Committee, who place an emphasis on the gigantic character of the scheme. The Admiralty fails to discover in its own department any special advantages from the erection of a breakwater, Trincomalee answering existing naval requirements. It seems quite evident, that in setting down their estimate the Admiralty had in view the miserable failure of the lighthouse on Basses Rocks; and have been further influenced by the hope that they will get a scheme that will bring the mail steamers to Trincomalee. It is impossible to exclude the conviction that Government has no present intention and no desire of improving Galle. The advantages that would arise to trade from the erection of the breakwater did not come within the scope of the Admiralty inquiry, but there was an evident disposition on the part of the Board to treat the question of improvement as one that merely concerned the convenience of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company; such an estimate is calculated to excite surprise both here and in Ceylon. Not to speak of the reputation Mr. GRINLINGTON has achieved by the execution of colonial works, he was aided by the engineering officers of the Portland Breakwater, the most competent authorities in the kingdom, and both his plans and estimates had their sanction. The plans have also the approval of Captain TWYNAM and other naval gentlemen long and practically acquainted with the harbour. The greater weight is to be attached to these, inasmuch as the Portland Breakwater is laid in eleven fathoms, whilst the Galle Breakwater at the most would have been seven fathoms; and, again, whilst the former must encounter tempestuous seas at all the different periods of the year, the latter would have only to meet the periodic monsoon. For fifteen years have the Government obstructed all the propositions made for the improvement of the harbour of Galle, without bringing forward any one of their own, and all for the purpose of adventitiously benefiting Trincomalee, which is remote from the route of steamers and sailing vessels; and if resorted to must involve loss of time. The British Government, however, is well aware that the question cannot be forever shelved; commercial interests will assert themselves, and Galle, the natural emporium of Ceylon, be improved to the

extent of which it is susceptible. Thus the Government would only have its opinion on Mr. GRINLINGTON's plan regarded as tentative; and as to a guarantee for any works required to carry out the object in view, without denying that this may be accorded under certain circumstances, defers any decision until such time as the Colonial Government of Ceylon shall take the initiative for executing a project to be jointly approved. The Home Government so far, however, has not admitted that the case of the Indian railways is analogous as respects guarantee. The anticipation is expressed that when the trunk railway of Ceylon, and various contemplated lateral branches are completed, the Colonial Government will find itself in a better position to commence an undertaking the importance of which is admitted, but not its immediate urgency. In fact, it is evident that Mr. CARDWELL's advice to the Colonial Government is not to have too many irons in the fire.

#### MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.

WE congratulate the people of Colombo on achieving that great and indispensable requisite to good local government, a municipal council. An efficient organization cannot fail to act advantageously on the public interests and exercise a certain influence on the colony in general. In fact it reflects creditably on Sir HERCULES ROBINSON and the community. This body politic will give force as well as expression to public opinion. We trust, too, that from the outset its deliberations and decisions will assume a practical character. Manifestly there is abundant work on hand; indeed, it is a matter of unfeigned surprise that its existence should so long have been delayed; that whilst other British colonies are dotted over with municipalities, the commercial emporium of a colony so long in British possession should have foregone, by virtual abnegation, those civic rights of which a municipality rightly constituted is the most efficient as well as the most appropriate exponent. One of the first subjects that must engage the attention of the Council will be the supply of Gas and Water, necessities as well as luxuries; a remarkable want in a town with 10,000 houses and 50,000 inhabitants, possessing abundant means, intelligence and refinement. But the oil lamp must shortly be one of the things of the past, and Colombo shine as brightly as Hong Kong and Singapore. We understand that the Hong Kong Gas Company have tendered for the supply of gas and water, and that terms are likely to be concluded with them without delay.

#### THE DUTCH AGGRESSIONS IN SUMATRA.

THE memorial from Penang on the subject of the Dutch aggressions in Sumatra has duly reached the Foreign-office, and is now the subject of a negotiation between the Government of the Netherlands and our own. It is expected, however, that some action will be taken by gentlemen in this country interested in Penang, through Members of Parliament, as soon as the next session assembles. We understand that one of these gentlemen is Mr. John Crawford, the venerable octogenarian, who is ever ready to come to the rescue of the Straits trade. In the meantime the memorialists will have, no doubt, an acknowledgment of the memorial, which will be published in the local papers.

#### THE CEYLON COFFEE CROP.

A MORE than ordinary discrepancy is observable in the mercantile estimates formed at Colombo as to the proportion which the coffee crop of 1865-66 will bear to that of the past season. The latter, we know, was very generally underestimated. A continuance of the same favouring circumstances was not to be reckoned on, but allowing for the extensive acreage of coffee-bearing plants arriving at maturity this season, and guided in our judgment by private advices, we are disposed to consider that the falling off will not exceed 12 per cent. The earlier shipments, owing to certain retarding causes operating to prevent the forwarding of produce, are scarcely to be accepted as indices in the computation. The total shipments for the new coffee season up to Dec. 12th reached 71,782 cwt. (of which on the 15th ult. nearly one half was afloat), against 105,457 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1864. Of this season's shipments 23,579 cwt. were plantation and 8,170 cwt. native; the early shipments to the same date of the preceding season comprised 74,098 cwt. plantation and 31,359 cwt. native. All experience goes to show that one effect of improved agricultural skill is to render unseasonable rains and storms less and less disastrous; and it is satisfactory to note the earnestness



Hong Kong in June from the Cape, at least two months before it was expected, and before there was barrack accommodation for it. There was no resource but tents; the rainy season was impending, and tents in rain are fatal to the English constitution, there at least. The spot selected—we are not told whether there was a choice in this matter—was near a native burial ground. The certain doom of the battalion was immediately predicted by the residents. We have seen a letter written the very day after its arrival, and it was noticed as unfortunate, though not likely to make much difference in the result, that the Governor and chief medical officers were enjoying the more pleasant air, the more cheerful society, and certain pecuniary advantages at Yokohama, in Japan. It so happened that just then there was a hope that Hong Kong was not so unhealthy a place as it had been found hitherto, and that its character was undeserved. It so happens, too, that some who felt this hope as late as last June have found themselves sadly deceived. Nevertheless, the worst was expected for the devoted battalion, and the worst came to pass. The men immediately began to droop, to sicken, and to die. Everything was done for them that could be done, and three naval surgeons offered their services to supply the place of the absentees. The lists of death and disease have been already given in these columns; but as the tale is not yet told, and we have yet to learn who died at Hong Kong, who at Yokohama, to which the 11th was removed, and who in the further wanderings of the plague-smitten battalion, we will only quote at present a very brief announcement in our yesterday's columns. In our Naval and Military Intelligence we read what must be almost the last act in this strange and miserable history:—"The transport *Gresham*, from Hong Kong, arrived in Simon's Bay, December 7, bound to England. On departure she had on board 280 invalids, principally military from the 2nd, 9th, and 11th Regiments. Forty-two are reported to have died on the passage to the Cape, where Commodore Cockburn paid prompt attention to them. Twelve of the worst cases were transferred to the Naval Hospital, 50 of the sick were sent to the Seringapatam, and 68 others were placed under canvas at Simon's Town."

If we have any bias in this matter, it is one which, as far as it goes, tends to excuse the authorities—viz., our belief that Hong Kong is a very unhealthy place. But it has long had a bad name for health, and that was a circumstance to be taken into consideration by the authorities concerned in the moving of troops. Either conflicting orders were sent to Hong Kong or to the battalion at its previous station; or orders were disobeyed; or the authorities at Hong Kong had undertaken to have barracks ready but had not done so, or were not allowed time for it, or had not barrack room because the soldiers already there had not been moved on to Yokohama. So far as regards the arrangements, there has been a want of head somewhere, and it is only due to the people at Hong Kong, to the absent Governor and surgeons, and to the persons charged with preparing barracks, to repeat that all on the spot were surprised at the appearance of the battalion. The question of official blundering or personal blame may be left to the inevitable inquiry. But there are two questions which may be asked at once, and which will prejudice nobody in particular. The first of these concerns the selection of Hong Kong as the seat of our Anglo-Chinese Government and the head-quarters of our army in that part of the world; the second is a question we have often asked before, and it is whether more cannot be done to save our costly British soldiers by the substitution of natives from India or China. Hong Kong stands condemned as a place of residence by the deeds rather than the words of everybody who has a chance of getting away from it. We decline to follow certain Chinese authorities in an account of this matter, which would put officers holding high places of trust in Her Majesty's service on a level with sharpers. We cannot believe that all the civil, military, and naval authorities of Hong Kong were flocking to Japan in order to enjoy a paltry profit by a certain fixed rate of exchange between our money and the Japanese, enforced upon Japan by the terms of our Treaty, though in effect a gross wrong to that country. We will assume that the officials at Hong Kong find what has been said from the first, that the island is most unhealthy. No doubt, we were deceived by a national prejudice. English women and English men have a fixed belief, which nothing can shake, that a seashore, particularly one with a mountain behind, and most of all a mountainous island, must be healthy, nay, so superabundantly healthy as to supply a stock of health that will last many months afterwards. Even in England this is often found a mistake, or only true in a conditional and modified sense. But at Hong Kong there is an utter want of area for building, space for exercise, and even air for ventilation. We have gathered a population there, and there is not room for it, so it is poisoning us. The most fatal objection is one that we might perhaps be better prepared for, if we gave a little more attention at home to comparative salubrity of spots very near one another. The mountain there is said to be composed of a very friable granite, through which water is always oozing, more or less, from some unknown source—geologists even say, from the mainland of China. It is even said there is something deleterious in this water, or, rather, in the constant disintegration of the granite. It is not, however, necessary to suppose any positive malaria, such as would require a chymical explanation. Wherever, as on the slopes of our own sand-hills and gravel-hills, there is, at a certain level, a perpetual exudation of the water filtering through the mass above, there is sure to be a liability to fever. There will always be spots, even where no water shows, where the soil will be overcharged with moisture, and whence a vapour will ascend. Persons exposed to this vapour throughout all the diurnal changes of the temperature will be liable to chill, and to fever; of course all the more, if they are neglecting the usual conditions of health as to diet, exercise, clothing, artificial warmth, and the like. From all accounts, it is not easy to escape spots of this malarious character at Hong Kong; and if it ever is to be a healthy station, our soldiers must not be housed as they have been hitherto.

But that other question now pressed upon us is more important, and we do not deny, more difficult. The difficulty, however, consists in the natural reluctance to give up a national tradition, and accept an actual necessity. There is no mincing the matter, we cannot find British soldiers for all the duty to be done. If we choose to have colonies and dependencies all over the world, and to assert a political influence over more than half the population of Asia, as well as half Africa, half North America,

not to speak of Europe,—we must accommodate ourselves, not to our position, but to our own magnificent pretensions. We must do as other Empires have done, and use one nation to assist us in controlling another. Whatever may be alleged about the superstitious prejudices of Hindoos, there is no doubt that we can obtain any number of soldiers from India who would be quite equal to the defence of our positions and free cities on the coasts of China and Japan. Even if their employment is attended with difficulties, or positive disadvantages, this is a comparative question; we have to choose between evils, or rather to do one thing because it is no longer possible to do the other. Can anybody venture to say what will be the total money cost of carrying the 2nd Battalion of the 11th from England to Yokohama, and bringing its remains back again? It will be something enormous, and, after all, a small matter compared with the loss of life and, we must add, character. Even if there had been great cost, some mortality, and a few hitches, we might have done better from our Indian army. The British soldier was precious many years ago, when the great Sikh chieftain said that had he such soldiers he would have every one carried by natives, and only placed on the ground to do the fighting work. He is far more precious now, far more costly, and more scarce; that is, more difficult to be obtained on any terms. So we must save him if we can, and we must even be prepared to run risks in doing so.

The following letter on this subject has appeared in the *Standard*:—

SIR,—I hope that you will do me the favour of inserting the following extracts from a letter I have received from Hong Kong by this mail (date Dec. 1):—

"One of the worst summers that the settlement has known since Hong Kong became a British colony has just ended. Though by the almanac we should be well into the winter, yet the punkah, the white suit, and the solar topee have been in full use within the last fortnight. Cool days, however, have at last come to us, and people's spirits have begun to revive, and the sound of merrymaking is again heard, but it is merrymaking subdued by sad recollections, for who can forget the faces that last winter were amongst us, and now are not? Some of our best and brightest sleep in the 'Happy Valley'; others, broken in health, have gone back to Europe to try to restore constitutions undermined by this pestilential air. It has been a sad year enough for the civilians, but their loss has been trifling compared with that of the soldiers. The poor privates have suffered terribly, as they were certain to do, from night work, which entails loss of rest and exposure to the deadly night air, and also from want of space and air in their sleeping rooms. These are the chief among many evils that they have suffered from, and these, in conjunction with a bad season, have filled the hospitals of Hong Kong to overflowing with patients, the cemetery in the 'Happy Valley' with new-made graves, and invalid ships with melancholy freights of pale, emaciated creatures, many of whom will never breathe the native air they pine for so. I send you an accurate return of losses to the garrison from death and sickness between the 1st of June and the 31st of October, 1865. On the 1st of June the strength of the garrison was 93 officers and 1,871 men, and these are their losses:—

|              | Officers. | Men.   | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|--------------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Died ..      | 4 ..      | 87 ..  | 9 ..   | 52 ..     | 152    |
| Invalided .. | 8 ..      | 223 .. | 47 ..  | 57 ..     | 335    |
| Total ..     | 12 ..     | 310 .. | 56 ..  | 109 ..    | 487    |

"Since the end of October things have been improving a little, but many deaths have occurred, and even now 100 patients are waiting for another invalid ship to be chartered that they may proceed homewards. It is no sudden and violent epidemic that has devastated the ranks; for though cholera and fever have been the chief destroyers, here they are endemic, and many other disorders have done their part.

"Sleepless nights, and exposure to impure air, have undermined the men's constitutions and done most of the mischief. Was it necessary that this should have happened? Why should men, who in England ought to have six nights a week in bed (as any medical man will tell you), have had in Hong Kong often only two nights? Why should men, who in England ought to have good and airy quarters, at Hong Kong be crammed into damp, ill-ventilated storehouses, in such a summer, too, as the last? Why, the truth is, that our Whig-Radical Government wished to reduce army expenses on the China station, and this is the way they went to work. They withdrew from Hong Kong the native Indian troops (who could stand the climate and the night air), and they sent two British regiments to occupy a place where there is only proper barrack accommodation for a wing of one regiment, unless those huts at Kowloon, where whole companies sickened at once, are to be called quarters. The Indian troops were withdrawn in order that the Indian allowances might be taken away from the British troops, and so 'a great reduction' be announced when army estimates were talked of. This reduction has taken place, and officers, many of whom are of long service, find that, in return for a banishment to such a distant and unhealthy station, they have the miserable addition to the English pay of 13s. per diem for field officers, and 10s. for those of lower grade; and this is the most expensive of all British stations. This wise piece of economy will save the country a few hundreds per annum. Now look at the other side of the question. The outlay caused by the substitution of white for black troops is enormous. There is one item of £15,000 per annum for extra barrack and hospital quarters. There is the cost of invalid ships; of the sending patients home overland in urgent cases. There is the increase in the charges for medical comforts; and when it is found that the present year's estimate for military purposes in China exceeds that of last year by about £35,000 we shall not be surprised here, but perhaps you will at home, and the authors of the notable reduction scheme may begin to doubt whether they have been eminently successful. The past cannot be undone; the dead cannot be restored to life nor the sick to health; but the fatal mistake need not be persisted in. Let the Government restore the Indian troops, and with them the Indian allowances, or else take the community of Hong Kong at their word, and remove the troops altogether, which would be wisest. Singapore is a very healthy station, though a hot one, and there are magnificent barracks there never yet occupied. Or there is Japan, where we have already a sort of footing, which must ere long be extended. Either of these places would be a good position for troops in the East, as far as all

Imperial purposes are concerned. But, at all events, the men who have passed the last summer in Hong Kong should not be exposed to the next. One regiment has had for some time the advantage of Japanese air; it will be only fair that the other should have its turn."

I have but little to add, sir, to my correspondent's statement, except my earnest request that you will print it. Numerous letters on the same subject have already appeared, but I think the story of the great Hong Kong fiasco cannot be told too often. I have lately lost a valued friend at Hong Kong. I have many friends and some relations there. I think no one knows more than I do of the ceaseless anxiety which is felt in English homes for sons and brothers in that fatal place, and so I feel that I am justified in again bringing the subject forward.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

Jan. 15.

CONFUCIUS.

#### THE ITZIBOO QUESTION.—PROFITS OF OFFICIALS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

Sir,—As one who has lately visited Japan, I read with interest your remarks in your journal of the 13th instant on the advantage enjoyed by foreign officials in the itziboo exchange; and its bearing upon the movements and inclinations of our own officials in the Far East is assuredly a matter for grave consideration. But, whilst in Yokohama, the question struck me in a still more objectionable point of view. No one who has read anything of our short history in Japan, much less any one who has visited the country, but is aware what is the jealous distinction preserved by the ruling classes in Japan between the official and the trader, which in their sense is a very inclusive term.

Japan is a feudal country, and to a Japanese noble or gentleman, just awakening to a knowledge of the outer world, the recognition of commerce as a great civiliser of nations has, it may be supposed, never occurred. It is only a few of the interpreting class who have ever probably studied the history of England. For this we cannot quarrel with them. If our ancestors of the days of King John were to rise from their graves they would be wholly unable to understand the present position of commerce, and of those who pursue it in its various ramifications.

The Jew, whose teeth the cruel ruler some centuries back would conolly draw, may fitly be classed with the trader of Japan now who, at the Tycoon's nod, pours forth his wealth for State requirements.

We would naturally expect, however, that those who represent our Sovereign in the East should know well what is due to the representatives of the great commercial power of England, for the extension of which alone we go to those countries. Surely they should be the last to pander to this antique prejudice of class on the part of an Eastern nation! Yet, Sir, what is the fact? Human nature, especially when elevated from its origin, has often found it impossible to resist the sensuous feeling that it has become moulded of another and holier clay.

As a casual traveller in Japan it was a source of no little surprise to me to find that under the administration of affairs by Sir R. Alcock British merchants at Yokohama—indeed all but those who were literally civil military, or naval servants of our Government—were subject to a certain indignity. The English Legation officials had closed with the manners and customs of Japan as far as embracing the opportunity of claiming privileges unknown to them at home; and the English merchant was called "a kindo" in the Custom house of Yokohama.

I do not suppose the English merchant would care for a moment to what extent his Ambassador or Consul overshadowed him with the assertion of his own importance they would always receive proper respect at his hands. But he may fairly be expected to complain if these functionaries allowed him to be classed with the *oi polloi* of a half civilised nation of Asiatics. It would be curious, if not amusing, to inquire into the relative social positions at home of the representatives of foreign Powers generally, in Japan. But though I have some little reliable data by me upon this head, I think it would be scarcely proper to occupy your columns with such details, though it ought at the same time to be a subject of some anxiety to know that the Japanese have the opportunity of forming a correct opinion of a European gentleman.

I hope, Sir, you will persevere to agitate this question of the itziboo exchange, which is an outward and visible sign of this exclusiveness of Japanese officials, dictating, as I think I have shown it does, a distinction among Europeans in the eyes of a half-enlightened nation which is in every way offensive, and there are few indeed who know anything of the history of Europe in Asia but who will, I believe, add that it is a distinction most pernicious to the extension of our influence in that country.—I am, Sir, &c.,

NOT A MERCHANT.

London, Jan. 17, 1866.

[This letter, with further information we have received, will be noticed in our next.]

#### FRENCH SILK MARKET.

During the first week of the year there passed through the hands of the officials of Lyons 45,846 kilogrammes of raw silk, against 44,407 kilogrammes in the same week of last year, but 12,000 less than in the preceding week, when the quantity reached 57,760 kilogrammes. The business of the first week of January was restrained only by the short supply. The quantity cleared last week amounted to 788 bales, weighing in all 56,181 kilogrammes, being an excess of 10,300 kilogrammes over the previous week. The greatest anxiety is evinced concerning the supply of Japanese eggs; of two millions of cards ordered only 1,400,000 have arrived to the present time. The sale of manufactured silks, especially plain goods, was large at the end of the year, and the looms are now hard at work to replace the drain. All branches of business seem to be in a healthy condition.

#### THE VALUE OF BHOOTAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES.")

Sir,—In all the articles relating to the war in Bhootan which I have seen that country is represented as being contemptible, and the question of its occupancy is regarded as matter of no moment to England, provided its occupants give us no trouble.

To any one who reflects on the natural features of Asia, on the pro-

ducts of its northern and southern halves, and on the rapid march of European civilisation on both sides of the Himalaya, the question of the occupation of this range (of which Bhootan is perhaps the richest section) must appear a very momentous one; for it separates regions of comparative sterility, though abounding in rich animal and mineral products, from those that teem with vegetable products of all kinds.

Hitherto this 1,200 miles of mountains has been so fully believed to present an insuperable barrier to commerce that we, the most enterprising commercial nation that India ever saw, have been content to leave the trade through its rich valleys in the hands of its barbarous inhabitants. Yet so great is the demand by the natives to the north of them for their products and those of the countries south of them, that these very barbarians find it profitable to transport annually many thousands of loads of timber, rice, sugar, tobacco, cotton cloths, silks, &c., across innumerable, almost pathless, passes from 12,000 to 18,500 feet elevations, and at all seasons of the year, from June to December, receiving in exchange tea, salt, gold-dust, jewels, borax, musk, shawl-wool, ponies, sheep, crockery, &c.; and, what is more extraordinary, the currency on the Bhootan frontier, as over a great part of Central Asia, is tea of the worst description, brought from China several thousand miles off; while we are producing tea of infinitely better quality, and at a fraction of the cost, only sixty miles south of the said frontier?

If these rude mountaineers, living in a state of incessant warfare, can sell with profit these products, taxed as they are to many-fold their value by the petty chiefs whose territories they must pass through, what may not English energy effect, with capital, roads, and free-trade? And these remarks apply especially to Bhootan, for the further eastward we go in the Himalaya the richer are the plains and valleys south of it, and the more populous the country north of it.

Many look with apprehension to Russia occupying Tibet; in my judgment the sooner she does so the better for us, provided we are prepared for the change; for then we ought to be in a position to feed Central and Northern Asia from India. But let it be remembered that Russia must be fed as she occupies, and at first by the occupants of the Himalayan valleys, just as the troops of the present masters of Tibet, the Chinese, are now fed by Sikkim and Bhootan. Russia, then, once on the frontier will have to depend on Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhootan for a scanty supply of the worst and dearest food, or occupy those valleys herself, when she can raise the same food in any quantity and at a nominal price. Who can doubt the alternative she will choose, or blame her for the choice? And who then will displace her? If Nepal is now aptly called "a drawn dagger pointed at the heart of Bengal," what shall we call the Himalaya when held by Russian guns and bayonets?

It is asserted that the Bhootanese would starve but for the dooars we propose to occupy, and for which we are to pay them rent. This is a mistake. They cling to the dooars because they there hold a timid race in slavery to grow crops which go partly to support themselves in idleness, while the rest is sold on the frontier to feed the Chinese troops at L'Hassa. Bhootan consists of a series of magnificent valleys as long as England is broad, where between 1,000 and 7,000 feet of rice, maize, millet, &c., are grown without tillage or irrigation, and above that elevation all European grains and vegetables flourish; its forests are immense and its timber excellent, while cattle, ponies, sheep, and poultry, are abundant and of most excellent quality. Sikkim, a far less productive province, was equally regarded as an unproductive wilderness, but has been redeemed from barbarism, and under every discouragement made to yield a revenue through the exertions of its late political agent and superintendent, Dr. Campbell; and half-a-dozen such men in Bhootan, with the frontier open on the north, and Assam to supply tea, rice, sugar, tobacco, &c., in the south, would raise a splendid revenue in a few years, and civilise a vast tract of country now held by a nation of as treacherous, indolent, debauched, and priest-ridden barbarians as the world ever saw. J. D. HOOKER.

Royal Gardens, Kew, Dec. 27.

#### THE "NEW YORK HERALD" ON ENGLISH POLICY IN CHINA.

The following article from the *New York Herald* is written in the usual self-glorious style. It would have been only fair to point out that American merchants joined in the good things derivable from the English forcing the opium trade, and that America is quite willing to enjoy the advantages conferred by the prestige of Russia in the way of telegraphy.

The latest advices from China reveal the fact that most of the European Powers are making very slow progress in establishing amicable relations with that country. The policy of alternately drugging with opium, bullying, and fighting, does not seem to convince the Celestials that those nations which adopt those styles of argument are entitled to their confidence and respect. A nation which has existed till late years for centuries without internal revolution of any moment, and has been free from wars for generations, very naturally looks with suspicion upon the Government which resorts to the means that England has been in the habit of using in Asia to advance her commerce. Almost the first step taken by England in her efforts to establish commercial intercourse with the Chinese was to demoralise the people by feeding them with opium. Then came the clandestine trade in that article in violation of the laws of the empire, which in turn led to wars and insurrections. A Government whose traditions have been that of non-intercourse with other nations must have had that policy strengthened in their own estimation when they saw that the first fruits of international intercourse were demoralisation of the people, war, murder and insurrection. Yet all of these were brought upon the Chinese by the Powers of Europe in their efforts to open that country to their commerce. This mode of procedure is so aversive to that in vogue among the Chinese, that we are not surprised that but little progress is made in establishing full friendly relations.

Our Government has very wisely thrown the weight of its influence against this policy. The intercessions of our representatives at Peking succeeded for a time in breaking up the policy of demanding cession of territories by the Powers of Europe, and thus opened the doors of China,



by peaceful means, wider and more effectually than all the threats, bullying, and warlike operations of other nations combined could possibly do. But we now learn that the Governments of Europe are again resorting to their old dodge, and that efforts are being made to involve this country with them. We trust that our representatives in that quarter will be instructed to keep aloof from all such alliances. While we do not intend to pocket an insult from any foreign Government, yet it should not be our policy to plunge ourselves into a war, especially when the reverse of that policy will the best serve our interest, as it clearly will, with the Chinese. We want no cession of territory in Asia; we have sufficient on this continent for our purposes; nor should we assist England, France, or any other Government in securing grants of that kind from the Emperor of China. If England or any other country desires to engage in war for that purpose let them do it on their own responsibility, and accept the consequences. Our true policy is that of a masterly and energetic peace. We are so situated that we have everything to gain and nothing to lose by that course. The correctness of this view has already been shown by the large orders which our shipbuilders have received from the Chinese, and that, too, at the very time when England and other nations were trying to force their trade upon them. The moral effect of peaceful diplomacy has accomplished for us what the threats of war and bullying demands of other countries have failed to bring about. Such will unquestionably lead to this result hereafter.

It is but a short time since the efforts of Russia to construct a telegraph across the Chinese empire were interrupted by the Chinese Government. Serious complications were threatened; but we presume that Russia will finally carry her point, although it may arouse such animosity on the part of the authorities in China that it will embarrass for a long time its operations. As one end of this line is to terminate in this country, we can, if we are wise, be the first to receive the advantage and reap the fruits. It will make this country one of the great centres of the world, and by the time that the European Governments have overcome the prejudice among the Chinese which their belligerent demonstrations and threats have aroused, the current of trade of China will have so strongly set in towards our shores on the Pacific that it will be impossible to change it. That trade will soon become one of the most important of that of any nation. It will be specially valuable to us from the fact that the articles raised and manufactured there which we desire the most are not produced in this country. It is then clearly our policy to maintain friendly relations with the Chinese. The folly of the course of the European nations is too apparent for us to be misled in this respect. A nation that was constantly trying to stir up insurrection in our midst, and endeavouring to demoralise our people in every possible way, should be the last which we would desire to reward with our commerce. However, human nature is the same the world over, not excepting the Chinese. Those powers which are friendly to that country during the hours of trial will gain the respect and gratitude of both people and Government when the troubles disappear, and be rewarded with preference in all commercial intercourse. Let peace, then, be our policy with China.

## Naval and Military.

By the mail from the Cape we find that the *Gresham* troopship, which left Hong Kong with 280 invalids, &c., of the 9th and 11th Regiments, lost by deaths on the way no less than 42 men. The kindness of the Commodore of the Station is thus described in a local paper:—

If there be any act of Commodore Cockburn's more worthy than another to be held up to public applause and general admiration it is his great kindness to the military invalids who arrived in Simon's bay on the 6th Dec. by the ship *Gresham*. This ship sailed from Hong Kong about two months ago, with 280 invalids (principally military) from the 2-9th and 11th Regiments. This transport was properly fitted and well ventilated, but, before the embarkation of the invalids, the deadly climate of China had done its work. Ere the arrival of the *Gresham* forty-two of the invalids were numbered among the dead, and many more are in a dying state. The Commodore, understanding the necessity of having the ship well cleaned, and anxious to provide for the comforts of the sick, set to work like a naval officer. On the 7th he had twelve of the worst cases sent to the naval hospital, fifty-two next removed to H.M.S. *Seringapatam*, and about sixty-eight of the convalescent placed under canvas south-east of Simonstown. Owing to the energy of the Commodore, and of the gallant Captain Forsyth, and to the despatch of Mr. Angell, military storekeeper, all this was effected in a few hours. Regarding the women and children, the Commodore had them comfortably located in the dockyard stores, where every attention is being paid them. The invalids in the naval hospital feel comfortable under the care of Dr. Stirling and Dr. Gross, and those on board the *Seringapatam* under the charge of Dr. Olive. There is no stint of good provisions, no want of good wine, good ale, good milk, &c.

A calculation has been made by a contemporary of the cost to the country in the policy which insisted on withdrawing the native troops from Hong Kong and the consequent mortality in the 9th and 11th Regiments. The items are thus given:—

Hire of buildings, including one for a hospital, over £11,000; two invalid ships, £10,000; invalids sent home by the *Peninsular* and *Oriental* steamer, £3,060; loss of 150 men, at £100 each, £15,000.—These figures include the casualties in the 2nd battalion of the 9th Regiment, but they do not include the transport of the 2nd battalion of the 11th from the Cape to Hong Kong, nor of the Indian regiment sent to Bombay to make room for them; nor the expense of sending out men to supply those who have died or been invalided, or served their time and will not re-engage in China; nor the wines and medicines used in hospital, nor the surplus cost of a European regiment over an Indian regiment. If these and other items were added to the figures given above, the total could scarcely be less than £50,000.

The object for which the movement of troops was made by the War Office was to reduce the allowances hitherto given to troops serving in China. This could not be done while the Indian troops in the same garrison were receiving these allowances; and the War Office has not at

present the power of cutting down the allowances of Indian troops.—The estimated saving by this arrangement was £9,000. Its actual cost, as we have seen, will not be much less than £50,000.

The screw transport *Conqueror*, with marines, also arrived from Japan at the Cape on the 2nd December, all well, and sailed again on the 6th. The U. S. ships of war *Hartford* and *Wachusett* also arrived outward, bound to the China station.

An order from the Horse Guards has been received at Chatham garrison, directing Captain Allen N. Adams, Ensign John Hugh Ford, and 51 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Battalion of the 20th Regiment to be held in readiness to embark for China, there to join the service companies of that regiment.

Mr. O. A. Pease, Military Store Staff, Woolwich, is under orders to proceed to Hong Kong to carry out the duties of Mr. H. Payne Moors, invalided home.

Captain William M. Dowell, C.B., has been appointed to the *Topaze*, 39, screw frigate, at Devonport, and will take her on to Valparaiso, and bring back the *Leander*. This officer, who was made a C.B. for his gallant services when in command of the *Barrosa*, 21, in the operations in the Straits of Simonoseki, and who has also two medals and a clasp, and is an officer of the Legion of Honour, and has received the order of the Medjidie of the 5th class, entered the navy in 1839, and became lieutenant in 1847. He served in the *Albion*, 90, in the Black Sea fleet, during the Russian war, and was made commander in 1854, and was posted in 1853. He commanded the *Barrosa* at China and Japan, when he joined the *Euryalus*, and brought her home, and was paid off September 23, 1865.

MILDEW IN COTTON GOODS.—*The Times* has a leading article on the inquiry instituted by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on this subject. It is admitted (says *The Times*) that the goods must be "sized," and if this is done with good soap and good starch,—we suppose we may add the substance called China clay,—the process not only improves their look, but preserves and strengthens them. It is common, indeed, to hear ladies affirm that starch destroys linen, but no chymical reasons can be given for that opinion, and everybody with a large, well-washed, and well-starched stock knows the contrary to be fact. "The best white curd soap," observes the committee, "is a definite compound, not a mere mechanical blending of tallow, water, and alkali. It contains 33 per cent. of water, 60 per cent. of tallow, and 7 per cent. of alkali. If such a soap be added to well-fermented flour, from which the acids, bran, sugar, gums, &c., have been removed by decantation and washing, the soap will remain in the size mixture as soap, and not be broken up into its constituents." No mildew can arise from the use of such articles, and if China clay be added to give bulk, it seems to be considered quite harmless. But there are countless substitutes, and spurious articles more or less injurious. The cupidity of the manufacturer, or his ignorance, or rather that compound which consists in a determination to know nothing contrary to one's interest, leads him to employ cheap soaps or soap substitutes, in which an excessive proportion of water is balanced or maintained by certain saline additions. A substance called "softening," extensively used to help the weaver, does its work by the alkali in it, and, meeting with the free acids of the size, produces deliquescent salts. The committee observe that pure tallow is as important as pure soap; that imperfectly refined tallow makes the cloth yellow; that the use of oils in large amount is liable to heat the cloth; that combinations of resin with alkali are unfit for the size box; that glue, animal size, linseed emulsions, Irish moss, and all such articles decompose rapidly; that chymical salts, the chlorides of magnesium, zinc, and sodium—the last common salt—are deliquescent and dangerous; and that artificial drying is only a temporary expedient. The goods soon recover the water from the air, and when in the hold of a ship may be held to be permanently damp. They severely reprehend the use of various drugs, and conclude that a return to undrugged size is of immediate necessity, and the most specific remedy for the evils that have gradually crept into the cloth trade. A sound size, they say, is found to protect the fibre. As long as the starch lasts there is no mildew. It is only when the starch has disappeared by dampness, or by the action of chymicals, or by fermentation after packing, that mildew comes on. The mildew shows itself before the goods leave this country. It is satisfactory to know, on the authority of the committee, that there is good reason to hope the different kinds of mildew may be respectively traced to the different kinds of substances employed,—an investigation not less curious than useful.

## Monetary and Commercial.

A statement of the cargo sent overland for the *Shaftesbury* will be found in our Export Supplement.

The biddings for £350,000 in bills on India took place at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were—to Calcutta, £190,200; to Madras, £59,800; and to Bombay, £102,500. The minimum price was as before—ls. 11½d. on Calcutta and Madras, and ls. 11¾d. on Bombay. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at ls. 11¾d. will receive about 19 per cent., and on Bombay at 2s. ¾d., 50 per cent.; above these prices in full. The terms thus paid show an adverse movement of about ½ per cent.

The silver market is steady, and the higher rates obtained for the Council bills on Bombay indicate an increased demand for the means of remittance. The silver brought by the West India packet was sold for India at 61½d., a rise of ½d., and there now remains little on the market. There is no demand at present for Mexican dollars for China.

Telegrams from Hamburg state that the Nord-Deutsche Bank has declared a dividend of 9 per cent. for the year 1865.

The death of Mr. R. B. Minturn, of Grinnell, Minturn, and Co., New York, has been announced.

A meeting was held at Manchester, on the 24th inst., for the purpose of condemning the policy of levying duties on cotton goods imported into India; of export duties like that of saltpetre; the advantages of a sale of waste lands in India in fee simple; the perpetual settlement of the land tax; the registration and enforcement of contracts; and the more active prosecution of public works, especially as regards roads and irrigation. Mr. M. Ross, the president, took the chair, and there were present Lord W. Hay, General Sir A. Cotton, Messrs. H. D. Seymour, M.P., T. Barnes, M.P., Mr. Cheetham, M.P., J. T. Hibbert, M.P., G. Watkin, M.P., J. B. Smith, M.P., T. Bazley, M.P., G. Hadfield, M.P., John Pender, M.P., John Peel, M.P., Mr. John Dickinson (London), and Mr. Knight, proprietor of the *Times of India*.

The Company noticed in the Indian papers as about to be established in London for running a line of steamers *via* Falmouth and *via* Brindisi to India and China has not yet been announced, but we believe has not been abandoned.

The screw steamer *Agamemnon*, of 1,600 tons, is announced from Liverpool for Singapore and China, to be followed by the *Ajax* and *Achilles*. The vessels are owned by Messrs. Holt, of Liverpool.

Another instance of the schemes which are resorted to in order to launch new companies under limited liability has been brought to light. It appears that a few months since a Mr. Ramsay, formerly in Peek Bros., the well-known wholesale grocers, conceived the idea of leaving that firm that a Tea Company (Limited) would be a good undertaking; and, after getting the promise of some gentlemen to become directors, the plan was adopted of heading the names of our first-class China houses with—"Merchants who wish the Tea Company formed and who will subscribe for shares." Amongst these names was that of Matheson and Co., and for some time they were in ignorance of the matter. As soon as they were acquainted with it they informed the City Editor of *The Times* that it was placed on the list entirely without their authority. Mr. Ramsay, having entered on other engagements, gave the matter over to a Mr. Barwise, who it would appear assumes the responsibility of the above by publishing the following rejoinder, which certainly makes the matter worse. That the name of any firm should be assumed because a clerk may have expressed his own opinion that he "thought it a good thing," is most unpardonable, to say the least of it:—

"London, Jan. 22.  
"Sir,—I have not circulated a written document of the nature stated in *The Times* of to-day. In a single note I mentioned the merchants favourable to the proposed Tea Company, and among them Messrs. Matheson and Co., as Mr. Williams in that house had approved the undertaking, and stated he would take shares. On no other occasion have I written the names of any merchants connected with the China trade.—Your obedient servant,  
"C. A. BARWISE."

The following reports of banks and companies have been issued since our last:—

The London and Westminster Bank shows the available total, including a previous balance of £22,605, to be £204,954, and a dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, together with a bonus of 14 per cent. The sum of £8,456 was added to reserve, now amounting to £346,706, and £10,000 was appropriated toward building alterations, leaving £16,497 to be carried forward. The liabilities of the bank on current accounts are £19,224,571, and on acceptances, £1,554,730.

The Bank of London report shows an available total of £42,087, and a dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and a bonus of £2. 10s. per share, equal together to the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. The sum of £2,087 was carried to reserve, which is thus raised to £304,411. The liabilities of the bank on current, deposit, and "other" accounts are £4,335,877. A resolution was passed for converting the £100 shares into five of £20.

The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank report, to be presented on the 29th inst., shows an available total of £22,933, which would have been larger but for the necessity of providing for additional estimated loss arising out of transactions under the late management at Melbourne. A dividend is recommended at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of £600,000, which will absorb £21,000, and £1,000 is to be applied to premises and furniture accounts, leaving £938 to be carried forward.

The Bank of Egypt shows an available total of £26,850, including a previous balance of £4,446, and recommends a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 10s. per share, together equal to 14 per cent. per annum, for the half-year, and the appropriation of £4,400 to reserve, which will then amount to £25,000, leaving £4,950 to be carried forward.

The Report of the North-Western Bank (formerly Moss and Co.), to be presented at Liverpool on the 29th, shows an available total of £26,093, and recommends a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share, or at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, which will absorb £20,250. The sum of £5,000 is to be appropriated to reserve, and £845 will remain to be carried forward. The business of the bank has considerably increased, and the rebuilding and extension of its premises have been decided upon.

The Midland Banking Company shows the available total to be £9,056 and recommends a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and the appropriation of £2,000 to reserve, which will then amount to £5,000, and £365 in reduction of preliminary expenses, leaving £2,158 to be carried forward. The liabilities of the bank are £619,537 on current accounts, and £23,000 on acceptances.

The East London Bank (established about two years ago) shows an available total of £6,318, and recommends a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of £100,000, which will leave £3,818 to be carried forward.

The National Bank of Liverpool shows a disposable balance for the half-year of £23,425, of which £15,000 was applied in payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, the balance, £8,425, being carried to next account.

The English and Foreign Credit Company state the available total to be £10,567, including a previous balance of £1,686, and recommends a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum), and the appropriation of £4,000 to reserve, which will then amount to £9,000, leaving £1,636 to be carried forward.

The Royal Bank of Liverpool report showed an available total of £19,433, and recommended a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., and the appropriation of £6,933 to the reserve fund, which now amounts to £106,933.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton on the 20th inst., was—in gold, to Alexandria, £2,000; to Madras, £5,667; to Singapore, £1,000. In silver, to Madras, £902; to Hong Kong, £9,490; to Shanghai, £1,505; to Calcutta, £20,000. Total—in gold, £8,667; in silver, £31,897.

#### MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The Circular of Sam Mendel states:—The demand for cotton goods is rather more active, and prices in many cases against buyers without being quotably higher. Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., 14s. 9d. to 15s. 3d.; 8 lbs., 4 oz., 18s. Water twist, Nos. 16-24, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.; Nos. 23-32, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.

#### BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

| Shares.        | Joint Stock Banks.                           | Paid. | Closing Prices. | Prices Jan. 17. |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 220            | Asiatic Bank Corporation, new shares         | £19   | 20 to 22        | 20 to 22        |
| 50             | Asia and Madras Bank                         | 25    | 54 to 56        | 56 to 57        |
| 20             | Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China | All   | 22½ to 23½      | 22½ to 23½      |
| 25             | Chartered Merc. of India and China           | All   | 45 to 47        | 44 to 46        |
| 25             | Commercial of India and the East             | All   | 27 to 29        | 28 to 30        |
| 20             | Eastern Exchange                             | 5     | 14 to 4 dis.    | 14 to 4 dis.    |
| 50             | London Joint Stock                           | 15    | 17 to 19        | 17 to 19        |
| 100            | London and Westminster                       | 20    | 95 to 97        | 95 to 97        |
| 25             | General Bank Corporation                     | All   | 50 to 52        | 50 to 52        |
| 50             | Union of London                              | 15    | 51 to 52½       | 50 to 52½       |
| 100            | Hindustan, China, and Japan                  | 25    | 17 to 19        | 17 to 19        |
| 100            | Do. Issued at 2 pm.                          | 25    | 17 to 19        | 17 to 19        |
| 100            | Do. New                                      | 25    | 16 to 18        | 17 to 19        |
| 20             | Sindia, Punjab, and Delhi                    | 10    | 44 to 45½       | 44 to 45½       |
| 25             | Bank of Egypt                                | Ad    | 23½ to 24½      | 23½ to 24½      |
| 100            | Bank of London                               | 50    | 115 to 120      | 115 to 120      |
| 20             | Land Mortgage Bank of India                  | 4     | part to 1 pm.   | 4 dis. to 1 pm. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. |                                              |       |                 |                 |
| 10             | Mediterranean Extension Telegraph            | All   | 3 to 4          | 3 to 4          |
| 10             | P. and O. Steam Company                      | All   | 70 to 72        | 71 to 73        |
| 50             | Do. New                                      | 35    | 15 to 17 m.     | 15 to 17 m.     |
| 20             | China Steamship & Labuan Coal Co             | 9     | 7 to 8 dis.     | 7 to 8 dis.     |
| 5              | Bombay Gas                                   | All   | 54 to 56        | 54 to 56        |
| 10             | Hong Kong Gas                                | All   | 11 to 12 pm.    | 11 to 12 pm. x2 |
| 20             | S. I. Irrigation and Canal                   | 12    | 44 to 46 dis.   | 4 to 3 dis.     |
| 20             | Madras Irrigation and Canal                  | All   | 17 to 18        | 17½ to 18½      |
| 5              | Central Gas                                  | All   | 52 to 53        | 52 to 53        |
| 10             | O. Inland Steam                              | All   | 1 to 2          | 1 to 2          |
| 100            | West India Steam Company                     | 60    | 107 to 110      | 106 to 109      |
| —              | Ceylon Debentures, Nov. 1868, 6 per cent.    | 100   | 101 to 103      | 100 to 103      |
| —              | Do. Do. 1878                                 | 100   | 106 to 108      | 104 to 107      |
| 20             | Ceylon Company                               | 7     | 2 to 3 pm.      | 2 to 3 pm.      |
| 20             | Do. A shares                                 | 2     | ½ to 1 p.m.     | ½ to 1 p.m.     |
| 20             | International Finance Society                | 5     | 4 to 4 pm.      | 4 to 4 pm.      |
| 20             | General Credit & Finance Company             | 4     | 14 to 14 pm.    | 14 to 14 pm.    |
| 20             | Egyptian Com. & Trading Company              | 6     | 14 to 14 dis.   | 14 to 14 dis.   |
| 20             | Société Financière d'Égypte                  | 10    | 5 to 4 dis.     | 5 to 4 dis.     |
| 10             | Upper Assam Tea                              | 43    | part to 1 pm.   | 4 to 1½ pm.     |
| 10             | Do.                                          | All   | 12 to 14        | 13 to 15        |
| 50             | Overend, Gurney, and Co.                     | 15    | 5 to 5 pm.      | 5½ to 5½ pm.    |

#### ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—During the past fortnight our market has been very quiet, business being on an unusually limited scale for the period of the year, and prices have again ruled in favour of the buyers, to the extent of 2d. to 3d. on good Kaisows and Oopacks. The very high rate of money and the heavy prompts maturing about this time have been partially the cause of this dullness. The large arrivals of the last few days are as yet only partly on offer, but it will require great firmness on the part of importers to maintain present rates, the trade appearing to be unwilling buyers. Low and dusty kinds of Congou have sold at rather easier prices. Fair to good common have sold ½d. per lb. lower. Fair to good flavoury kinds, of old import, have sold at public sale, without reserve, at a decline of ½d. to 1d. per lb.; those of new season show a further reduction of 1d. to 2d. per lb., and even at this decline only go off slowly. Fine to finest show no material change, the quantity in first hands being small. Common to fair black-leaf kinds, of old import, have sold at a reduction of ½d. to 1d. per lb. In new season's the sales made show a further fall of 1d. per lb. for all kinds under 2s. per lb. Finer kinds much as before, but business limited. Canton-make, of good quality, have been fairly supported. Souchongs show no material alteration. Oolongs continue in fair request, at about



former prices. Flowery Pekoes remain much as before. Scented teas have been sold to a fair extent, but prices have ruled in favour of buyers, especially in good qualities of Foochow Orange Pekoe, of which large supplies have arrived, the decline being equal to about 2d. per lb. Common to fair Capers are in request up to 1s. 4d. per lb. Uncoloured Japans were sold in public sale, without reserve at from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for common to fair, being a decline of 4d. to 5d. per lb. from the highest point attained at the close of the year. The lowest quotation so far of this season's growth of red leaf, the cargo of the *Fiwan*, is the cheapest yet sold, which consisted of the grades under common Congou, and good flavour to Kaisow kinds; in medium to finest Kaisow there have been a few purchases of the latter for Russia. Green teas have met with only a partial inquiry; the fresh supplies have been moderate, and prices show little if any alteration in the better qualities. Common kinds are difficult of sale. Canton Gunpowders of common quality sold at 11d. per lb. in public sale, showing a reduction of about 2d. per lb. Young Hysons remain without change. The stock on 1st January was computed at 80,000,000 against 95,000,000 in 1894. The public sales of the 16th instant comprised 19,000 packages, of which 18,200 packages were sold, 18,135 packages being priced without reserve. The quantity afloat is estimated at about 50,000,000.

**SILK.**—We have had an exceedingly quiet market since last mail, the transactions in both China and Japan silk being very limited. Prices on the whole have been well maintained, and importers, looking at the extent of the deliveries and the strengthening nature of the recent advices from China and Japan, show no disposition to press sales at the moment.

| CHINA.                            |     | Usual Imports |         |
|-----------------------------------|-----|---------------|---------|
|                                   |     | s. d.         | s. d.   |
| CHINA:—Tsatlee, No. 1 & 2         | ... | 31 6          | to 33 0 |
| " No. 3 & 4                       | ... | 30 6          | to 31 0 |
| " Hangchow                        | ... | 27 0          | to 28 0 |
| Yueufan and Tienan, No. 1 & 2     | ... | 29 6          | to 30 0 |
| " No. 3 & 4                       | ... | 27 6          | to 28 0 |
| Tai-sam, No. 1 & 2                | ... | 27 6          | to 28 0 |
| " No. 3 & 4                       | ... | 25 6          | to 26 0 |
| Long Keel                         | ... | 21 0          | to 24 6 |
| Szechow                           | ... | 22 6          | to 23 0 |
| Canton                            | ... | 21 0          | to 25 0 |
| JAPAN:—Mitsui & Sincow, No. 1 & 2 | ... | 35 6          | to 36 6 |
| " No. 3 & 4                       | ... | 33 0          | to 34 0 |
| Iida, Bricks, No. 1 & 2           | ... | 29 0          | to 32 0 |
| " No. 3 & 4                       | ... | 25 0          | to 27 0 |
| Sodai, No. 1 & 2                  | ... | 29 0          | to 31 0 |
| " No. 3 & 4                       | ... | 25 0          | to 27 0 |

Deliveries from 1st to 24th inclusive:—

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| China .. .. . | 3,403 bales. |
| Japan .. .. . | 878 „        |

Total .. .. . 4,281 bales

**COTTON.**—The business week closing on the 19th was dull throughout in the London market, and at the finish a decline of ½d. per lb. was established from the prices of the 12th. This flatness has lasted throughout the present week, and the quotation is fully ½d. per lb. lower. There are no sales of China and Japan to record. The closing quotations on the 24th were:—Middling fair: Dhollerah, 16d.; Tinnivelly, 15½d. Fair: Dhollerah, 17½d.; Tinnivelly, 16d. Good fair: Dhollerah, 17½d.; Tinnivelly, 16½d. The Liverpool market has evinced a similar flatness, producing an exactly equivalent decline.

**SUGAR.**—At the close of the week's business on the 19th the quotation was 6d. to 1s. per cwt. lower than on the 12th; but by the middle of the present week a better tone prevailed, and the tone is firmer.

**COFFEE.**—There is a good demand at auction, and the value is fully supported. On the 24th 120 casks 50 bags plantation Ceylon sold at 82s. 6d. to 90s. for middling to fine colour; 150 bags Native sold at 25s. for black; of 2,351 bags Manila, about 200 bags sold at 70s. 6d. to 72s., two lots 65s. 6d. to 67s., rest bought in at 70s. 6d. to 82s. per cwt.

**RICE.**—Large supplies were brought on the market on the 23rd but were all bought in. Low middling to fine pearly white Bengal at 13s. 9d. to 15s. 6d., and soft grain at 11s. 3d. to 12s. 3d. per cwt. There were buyers 3d. under buying-in prices.

**CARDAMONS.**—Quiet; only 4 cases Malabar and 8 bags Madras at auction retired, and very little doing privately.

**CAMPION.**—Fair business accomplished since our last within our quotation, on the spot and for arrival; but the market has become rather quiet. Quotations:—China, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Japan, £5 15s. to £6.

**CASSIA LIGNEA.**—Steady, with moderate business at slightly improved prices. 235 cases at auction retired. Buds: Nothing of any moment doing.

**CINNAMOM (CEYLON).**—We quote first sort 2s. 2d. to 3s. per lb.; 2nd sort, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 10d.; 3rd sort, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d.; and 4th and Jungle 1s. 5d. to 1s. 10d. Quiet; and of 133 bales at auction two-thirds sold at 1d. to 2d. per lb. decline.

**COCOANUT-OIL.**—This market has been rather quiet, with very moderate trade, and without any alteration of consequence in terms. 346 casks Cochich, 50 casks Ceylon, and 187 casks Sydney at auction.

**DRUGS.**—Cubebs: Rather dearer; 52 bags sold at auction at 87s. to 87s. 6d. per cwt. Dragon's Blood: Recent importations, 15 cases middling quality in reed sold at auction at £11 to £14 per cwt. Galangal Root: Flat; and of 248 bags at auction a few only sold at 14s. per cwt. Rhubarb: Nothing of any importance doing.

**GUMS.**—Benjamin: Flat, 101 cases Sumatra at auction, all retired. Damar: Steady, but quiet; 42 cases at auction retired. Gamboge: Scarce, and firm, but without transactions of importance.

**GUTTA PERCHA.**—Flat, of 33 tons at auction one-fourth sold at 5½d. to 8d. per lb.

**HEMP (MANILA).**—Markets very firm at the quotation of £43 to £46, and rather higher prices realised on the small sales made.

**INDIA RUBBER.**—Very scarce, and much dearer, limited business privately, and at auction 31 baskets Penang retired.

**JAPAN WAX.**—Firm; of 164 boxes at auction a few only sold at 72s. 6d. per cwt. for middling yellow block.

**OILS.**—Anniseed: Speculation has gone on, and a large business has been done on the spot and for arrival up to 9s. 3d. per lb., but the market is now quiet at 9s. though firm. Cassia: Is a little better; 20

cases at auction retired at 7s. 9d. per lb., and subsequently sold at 7s. 8d. at which price the oil is firm. Cinnamon: Only one case at auction, and that retired. Citronelle: Has brought previous value; and 31 cases at auction sold at 3½d. to 4d. per oz.; of 50 cases of Winter's, 10 sold at 5½d. Lemon-Grass: Two cases at auction retired at 1s. 4d. per oz.; of 15 cases Winter's, one-fourth sold at 1s. 7d.

**PEPPER.**—Black: Sumatra, steady; Penang, 1-16d. lower; of 7,130 bags of the former at auction, a few sold at 3½d. to 3½d. per lb.; and of 8,001 bags of the latter, more than half sold at 3½d. to 3½d. White: Firm; and of 1,580 bags Singapore at auction, half sold at 5½d. to 6d. per lb. for fair.

**SPICES.**—Cloves: Penang not in present demand; Zanzibar, ¾d. dearer, and 4,752 bags at auction mostly sold at 3½d. to 3½d. per lb. for ordinary to very good. Mace: Steady; of 9 cases Penang and 4 cases Singapore at auction, half sold at 2s. to 2s. 4d. per lb., good reddish to middling pale. Nutmegs: Are rather cheaper for the small kinds; and of 118 cases Penang and 16 cases Singapore at auction, half sold at 3s. 8d. per lb. for good bold, and 1s. 2d. to 2s. 1d. for middling small to fine medium.

**SAGO.**—1s. 6d. to 1s. per cwt. cheaper; and of 4,127 packages at auction, nearly half sold at 19s. 6d. to 22s. per cwt. for middling to good small; and 20s. to 22s. large. Flour: Rather lower; 2,359 bags at auction mostly sold at 14s. to 15s. per cwt. for middling to good, but old import. At public sale 524 bags Borneo were bought in.

**TAPIOCA.**—403 bags good Penang were taken at 4d. per lb.; 70 boxes Pearl were withdrawn.

**TERRA JAPONICA.**—Cutch (Pegue): Firm, especially good and fine quality; 400 packages at auction retired. Gambier: Is rather cheaper, but fair business has been done on the spot and for arrival. Of 2,487 bales at auction half sold at 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d. per cwt. for middling heated, and 26s. to 28s. 3d. cubes.

**TIN.**—This market has been much depressed; since the beginning of the year prices fell rapidly to £90 for Straits and £92 for Banca, cash, and have since fluctuated between £90 and £92 for the former, and £92 and £94 for the latter. The nearest value of good Straits now is £90 10s. cash, and £92 to £92 10s. three months; a considerable quantity has changed hands in the month.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Blacklead: Cheaper, and of 963 barrels at auction only one-third sold at 18s. 6d. to 19s. per cwt. for fine lump; 12s. 6d. to 13s. chips; and 9s. to 10s. dust. Galls: Of China 310 bales brought to auction and retired; moderate business privately at 64s. to 65s. per cwt. for good; good Japan firm at the same prices, with buyers (being scarce). Ebony Wood: Steady; of 98 tons Ceylon at auction one-fourth sold at £7 10s. to £9 per ton. Musk: Steady; 35 caddies Tonquin at auction sold at 21s. 6d. to 21s. per oz. for ordinary to middling, and 15s. 6d. pickings. Rattans: Flat, and again cheaper; 26,312 bundles Singapore, and 7,310 bundles Penang at auction mostly sold at 3s. to 6s. 1d. per 100. Sapanwood: Only 9 tons Siam at auction, sold at £18 5s. per ton for good; being firm. Soy: Quiet; 9 casks at auction retired; small sales made privately. Star Anniseeds: Remain very scarce; nothing doing. Slickac (Siam): Firm, but quiet; 123 cases at auction retired. Tortoiseshell: Of 4 cases Singapore and 3 cases Sidney at auction, all (but one Singapore) sold at 11s. to 11s. 6d. per lb. for the former, and 13s. 6d. for the latter. Vermilion: Very scarce, and dear; 5 boxes at auction retired at 3s. 10d. per lb.

#### ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

**IRON.**—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £7 to £7. 5s. nail rod, £8. 10s. to £9; hoops, £9. 15s. to £10; sheets, single, £10. 10s. to £10. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £8. 10s. to £9. 10s.; rails, £7. **STEEL.**—Swedish keg, £15. 10s.

**COPPER.**—Sheet and Sheathing, £101 to £103 per ton; yellow metal, 8½d. to 9d. per lb.

**TIN.**—£102 for block; £103 for common bars. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C. 33s. 6d. to 35s.

**LEAD, &c.**—English pig, W.B., £22s. 10s.; shot, patent, £24. 5s.; sheet, £22. 5s. to £22. 10s.; spelter, £23. 10s.; zinc, English sheet, £30; quicksilver, £8.

The following is from the Circular of Messrs. French and Smit:—Mainly in consequence of the high rate of money, the Metal Market has been very dull indeed since the commencing of the year. Iron: The makers generally are fairly employed. The speculative operations in Scotch Pig continue, and the price still advances. Copper: The smelters have reduced their price £5 per ton, as the last fortnight business in this article has been quite at a stand. Tin: In Straits several sales were made at £90 to £91 per ton, and in one instance it was reported even a lower rate was accepted. The last few days it has gone better and appears firm at £92. English is quiet. Tin Plates are very firm, and prices continue to advance. Lead is firm, but without important transactions. Spelter: Holders are asking higher prices.

#### EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton from the 1st January by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

|              | Gold.   | Silver. |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Shanghai     | .. .. . | £3,205  |
| Foo-chow-Foo | .. .. . | £500    |
| Amoy         | .. .. . | —       |
| Hong Kong    | .. .. . | £29,780 |
| Singapore    | .. .. . | £11,400 |
| Penang       | .. .. . | —       |
| Yokohama     | .. .. . | —       |

#### FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

|              | Gold.   | Silver. |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Singapore    | .. .. . | —       |
| Penang       | .. .. . | —       |
| Hong Kong    | .. .. . | —       |
| Foo-chow-Foo | .. .. . | —       |
| Shanghai     | .. .. . | —       |
| Yokohama     | .. .. . | —       |

## PER FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

|              | Gold. | Silver. |
|--------------|-------|---------|
| To Singapore | ...   | ...     |
| To Saigon    | ...   | ...     |
| To Batavia   | ...   | ...     |
| To Hong Kong | ...   | ...     |
| To Shanghai  | ...   | ...     |
| To Yokohama  | ...   | ...     |

## GOLD AND SILVER.

|                         |     |                |
|-------------------------|-----|----------------|
| Bar Gold (per ounce)    | ... | 23 17 9        |
| Spanish Doubloon        | ... | 3 16 0 to 3 17 |
| United States Gold Coin | ... | 3 16 4         |
| Silver in Bars          | ... | 0 6 1 1/2      |
| Mexican Dollars         | ... | 0 5 0          |

## Shipping Intelligence.

## ARRIVALS.

| Date.   | At            | From         | Ship.                | Captain.     |
|---------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Jan. 5  | Off Plymouth  | Batavia      | Maria Diederika      | ...          |
| — 8     | Gironde       | Singapore    | Gisours              | Laine.       |
| — 8     | Texel         | Batavia      | Aletta Augusta       | Tinholt.     |
| Dec. 28 | New York      | Manila       | Shirley              | Mullen.      |
| — 27    | Boston        | Singapore    | Rainbow              | Kelly.       |
| Jan. 9  | Off Dungeness | Batavia      | Isola (?)            | ...          |
| — 9     | Do.           | Do.          | Theodore Mill        | ...          |
| — 12    | London        | Shanghai     | Fi Wan               | Shiel.       |
| — 10    | Texel         | Batavia      | Jodo                 | v. Rossen.   |
| Dec. 3  | Callao        | Hong Kong    | Mandarin             | Mutter.      |
| — 7     | Do.           | Amoy         | Alexander            | Williams.    |
| — 8     | Do.           | Hong Kong    | David M. Farr        | Gaze.        |
| Jan. —  | Off Dungeness | Batavia      | Dionysia Catharina   | Sprengel.    |
| — 14    | London        | Singapore    | Ernte                | Bradhering.  |
| Dec. 2  | Callao        | Hong Kong    | Mistress of the Seas | ...          |
| Nov. 27 | Do.           | Do.          | Crusader             | ...          |
| Jan. 5  | Longhope      | Rangoon      | Hindustan            | Emstie.      |
| — 11    | Texel         | Batavia      | Dionysia Catharina   | Sprengel.    |
| — 17    | Liverpool     | Basscin      | Lady Douglas         | Evans.       |
| — 18    | Deal          | China        | Neville              | Robinson.    |
| — 16    | Do.           | Do.          | Red Deer             | Bruce.       |
| — 17    | Off Dungeness | Java         | Maria Adriana        | ...          |
| — 19    | Deal          | Do.          | Henrietta            | Loenens.     |
| — 15    | Cowes         | China        | Kelso                | Black.       |
| — 15    | Zierikzee     | Foo-chow-Foo | Yeaveering Belle     | Pearl.       |
| — 18    | Off the Start | Shanghai     | Baron v. Heemstra    | Nepperus.    |
| — 18    | Havre         | Java         | Norwood              | Bristow.     |
| — 20    | London        | Malabar      | Outre                | ...          |
| — 20    | Do.           | Shanghai     | Dunkeld              | Tous.        |
| — 21    | Do.           | Do.          | Elen Rodgers         | Tomkins.     |
| — 21    | Do.           | Yokohama     | Heunor               | Silk.        |
| — 21    | Do.           | Foo-chow-Foo | Herwickshire         | Thomas.      |
| — 21    | Deal          | China        | Art Union            | Polsen.      |
| — 21    | Do.           | Do.          | Queen Bee            | Goodwin.     |
| — 20    | Falmouth      | Macao        | Albatross            | Kaempfer.    |
| — 21    | Liverpool     | Hong Kong    | Veronica             | ...          |
| — 19    | Brouwershaven | Batavia      | Rusman               | ...          |
| — 19    | Do.           | Do.          | Noach                | Luycke.      |
| Dec. 2  | Buenos Ayres  | Hong Kong    | Millbrook            | Bo n.        |
| Jan. —  | Falmouth      | Padang       | Lady of the Lake     | ...          |
| — 21    | Brouwershaven | Passaroeng   | Ida Maria            | Kohler.      |
| — 23    | Liverpool     | Singapore    | Sparkler             | Wilson.      |
| — 22    | Texel         | Batavia      | Hendrika             | Rus.         |
| — 22    | Brouwershaven | Do.          | Omrust               | Wessenbruch. |
| — 22    | Do.           | Do.          | Isis                 | Duwell.      |
| — 22    | Zierikzee     | Do.          | Twec Geuzsters       | Bemolt.      |
| — 23    | Off Dungeness | Do.          | Anne Forster         | Thomas.      |

## DEPARTURES.

| Date.   | From        | For                 | Ship.            | Captain.      |
|---------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Jan. 5  | Yarmouth    | Batavia             | Hendrina         | Breem.        |
| — 6     | Liverpool   | Shanghai            | Prudhoe          | Bartlett.     |
| — 6     | Do.         | Batavia             | Edith Haviland   | Campbell.     |
| — 4     | Broomielaw  | Manila              | Union            | Artaza.       |
| — 10    | London      | Hong Kong           | Devana           | Thomson.      |
| — 11    | Do.         | Galle               | Kurrachee        | Fotheringham. |
| — 10    | Do.         | Batavia             | County of Argyle | ...           |
| — 13    | London      | Batavia & Singapore | Helen Baird      | McDougall.    |
| — 13    | Do.         | Shanghai            | Hoang Ho         | Carrington.   |
| Nov. 29 | Callao      | Sunderland & Amoor  | Fychow           | Matthew.      |
| Dec. 4  | Do.         | China               | Roco Porto Longo | Profumo.      |
| Jan. 11 | Glasgow     | Do.                 | Hortense Dusanoy | Prevel.       |
| — 15    | London      | Singapore           | River Eden       | Valder.       |
| — 16    | Liverpool   | Cardiff & Shanghai  | John Bull        | Harries.      |
| — 16    | Do.         | Singapore           | Everest          | Clarke.       |
| — 16    | Do.         | Shanghai            | Falcon           | Christensen.  |
| — 19    | Falmouth    | Singapore           | Chalgrove        | Armstrong.    |
| — 19    | Hamburg     | Singapore           | Hollandia        | De Jonge.     |
| — 12    | Cardiff     | Yokohama            | Jan Peter        | Molsen.       |
| — 7     | Gibraltar   | Colombo             | Helenia          | Athedita (?). |
| — 15    | Sunderland  | Galle               | *Crouch Brothers | Squarey.      |
| — 17    | London      | Hong Kong & Canton  | Valdivia         | Burkett.      |
| — 18    | Do.         | Cardiff & Hong Kong | Wm. Mitchell     | Clements.     |
| — 16    | Cardiff     | Singapore           | Amelie           | Potter.       |
| — 13    | Longhope    | Do.                 | Dunmore          | Erland.       |
| — 23    | London      | Do.                 | Christian Rankin | Robertson.    |
| — 18    | Newport     | Hong Kong           | Red Rose         | Higgles.      |
| — 21    | Cardiff     | Singapore           | Nederland        | Evans.        |
| Dec. 21 | Rio Janeiro | Shanghai            | Kew Kei          | v.d. Eb.      |
| Jan. 20 | Lamash      | Singapore           | River Eden       | Beaglehole.   |
| — 24    | London      | Cardiff & Shanghai  | Miriam           | Valder.       |
| — 4     | New York    | Sumatra             | Tarquin          | Rhind.        |

\*After repairing.

(See Commercial Postscript.)

## LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Yokohama: James Longton, Isles of the South, Lorton, Eleanor. For Yokohama and Nagasaki: Chaa-see. For Shanghai: Westminster, Star of China, Fi Wan, Dunkeld, Art Union For Hong Kong and Canton: Dunmail, Fychow, Mary Nicholson, Scaw-

fell, Melbrey, Ellen Rodger. For Singapore: Eastern Star. For Singapore and Penang: Frederica. For Batavia and Sourabaya, Petronella Johanna, Zephyros. For Colombo: Boldon Lawn, Whinfell.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Yokohama: Recife. For Shanghai: Persia (via Cardiff), Vigil. For Hong Kong: Golden Hind, Eagle, Favourite, Addison. For Singapore: Bolivia, Henry Ellis. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Dagmar. For Manila: Eulalia, Espana. For Galle: Gabrielle Alice, Duc de Malakoff.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore and Penang: Huntly Castle.

At GREENOCK.—For Shanghai: Statesman.

## SPOKEN.

JAN VAN SCHAFFELAAR, Sunderland to Singapore, Dec. 9, 4 N., 23 W.  
DUT. BARQ., 3rd d.p., No. 9,341, Bat. to Midbg., Nov. 11, 35 S., 20 E.  
BERWICKSHIRE, China to London, Dec. 1, off Cape Agulhas.  
CONSTANCE, Batavia to Rotterdam, in Java Sea, Oct. 22.  
JACOB ROGGEVEEN, Batavia to Rotterdam, in Java Sea, Oct. 22.  
GALILEI, Batavia to Amsterdam, Nov. 27, 34 S., 26 E.  
LOUISE, Macassar to Amsterdam, Nov. 30, 35 S., 21 E.  
NORTHERN CROWN, Nagasaki to London, Dec. 6, 28 S., 9 E.  
GERARD PETER SERVATIUS, Bat. to Amstdm., Jan. 2, 36 N., 34 W.  
MAIDEN QUEEN, for Shanghai, Nov. 18, 39 S., 32 E.  
ALBLASSERDAM, Sunderland to Batavia, Nov. 18, 24 S., 32 W.  
LIZZIE SCOTT, Colombo to London, Dec. 4, 28 S., 7 E.  
ROWENA, Singapore to London, Oct. 20, 38 N., 107 E.  
KORTENAAR, Batavia to Rotterdam, Nov. 29, 35 S., lon. 21.  
CHINA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Dec. 25, 3 N., 24 W.  
WAICHEREN, Batavia to Flushing, Jan. 4, 27 N., 42 W.  
VANGUARD, Cardiff to Shanghai, Dec. 9, 25 S., 24 W.  
LOUIFA, Macassar to Amsterdam, Dec. 2, 34 S., 17 E.  
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Amoy to London, Dec. 9, 23 S., 1 E.  
WALLAROO, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 1, off Cape of Good Hope.  
GLENAROS, Foochow to New York, Dec. 10, 20 S., 2 W.  
VENCEDORA, Batavia to Rotterdam, Nov. 28, 35 S., 21 E.  
SILVER CRAIG, from Batavia, Dec. 1, 33 S., 16 E.  
LONOR, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, Dec. 29, 6 N., 24 W.  
HENRIETTE GERTRUIDA, Amsterdam to Batavia, 32 S., 23 W.

## FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

No perceptible change is noticeable in outward freights. Rates are firm at our last advices, and a fair amount of goods for shipment is still offering. Coal freights continue to improve.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 40s. to 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: The same. To Shanghai: 40s. weight, 30s. to 35s. meast. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 30s. meast. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Ceylon: 40s. weight, 20s. measurement.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne per Keel. For Batavia: £26. 10s. For Hong Kong: £50 to £53. For Galle: £40 to £41. For Singapore: £38 to £35. For Shanghai: £63 to £64. From Newport, Cardiff or Swansea, per ton. For Batavia: £1. 7s. For Hong Kong: £2. 10s. For Manila: £1. 15s. For Galle: £1. 15s. For Singapore: £1. 10s. For Shanghai: £2. 17s. 6d. to £3.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of 245 tons naval provisions to Hong Kong, and 143 tons naval stores to Trincomalee, both from the River Thames.

The P. and O. Company have chartered the Agincourt to convey machinery, boilers, &c., to Hong Kong.

## CASUALTIES.

The Prudhoe, of Liverpool, which sailed from thence for Shanghai on the 6th Jan., has been lost with all on board, as wreckage identified as belonging to her has been thrown on shore at Fleetwood.

The County of Argyle, Edington, from the Clyde to Batavia, has put back to Greenock in a sinking state, having been in collision off Tuskow, 17th Jan., with the Helen Baird, also from the Clyde to Batavia, which sank. The County of Argyle lost bowsprit and had two holes knocked in her fore compartment, and was subsequently beached in Carlsdyke Bay. She has since been temporarily repaired, and taken into dock to discharge.

The Malabar, Outre, from Java for the Channel for orders, put into Havre through stress of weather, Jan. 18, with part of cabin stove, one man lost overboard, and others injured. Her cargo was also heated, and required to be quickly discharged.

The Whampoa, Metz, from Batavia to Amsterdam with sugar and coffee, lost anchors and ran on shore on the Southwall, Jan. 17. She has since got off, by discharging part of her cargo, and is now lying in Nieuwe Diep.

The Dunmore, from Sunderland for Singapore with coals, drove on shore on a sandbank in Cairston Roads, Jan. 21, and was assisted off by a steamer and towed into harbour. She is not expected to have received much damage, but will, however, be surveyed.

Telegraphic advices, under date Galle, Jan. 21, state that the Eurydice, Gibb, from Foo-chow to London, had struck on Pagoon Rock, and was discharging.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

At ST. HELENA.—Dec. 17, from Batavia, Matheran, Henry; 18, Maria Veronica, Schol., and sailed 19 for Amsterdam; Schwinge, Junge, and sailed 21 for Rotterdam; 19, from Sourabaya, Lady Alice, Shanack, and sailed 21 for Amsterdam; 20, from Singapore, Preciosa, Hallengren.

Off ASCENSION.—Dec. 19, from Java for Amsterdam, Fagel; from Batavia for Amsterdam, Anna and Sophia.

At ASCENSION.—Dec. 12, from Singapore, Panic, Bell, and sailed 15 for Liverpool.

At MAURITIUS.—Dec. 8, from Singapore, Hooghly, Veillet.

At TABLE BAY.—Dec. 12, from Singapore, Calbeck, Garside, and sailed 13 for London; 13, from Macao for Havana, Tamatave, Bernard.



**THE BANGKOK DOCK COMPANY'S NEW DOCK.**

This magnificent Dock is now ready to receive Vessels of any burthen, and the attention of Shipowners, Agents, and Masters is respectfully solicited to the advantages for REPAIRING and SPARRING VESSELS, which no other Dock in the East can offer.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the public. The dimensions and depth of water being:—

Length ... (To be extended.) ... 300 feet.

Breadth ... 100 "

Depth of water ... 15 "

The Dock is fitted with a Caisson, has a splendid entrance of 120 feet from the River, with a spacious Jetty on each side, where vessels of any size may lay at any state of the tides, to lift Masts, Boilers, &c., with powerful Lifting Shears, which are now in the course of construction.

The Dock is fitted with Steam Pumps of great power, insuring despatch in all states of the tides.

**WORKSHOPS.**

The Workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwrights, Mast and Block Makers, Blacksmiths, Engineers, Foundry, &c.

The whole being superintended by Europeans, who have had many years' experience in the different branches. The workmen are the best picked men from Hong Kong and Whampoa.

The Company draws particular attention to the great advantages this Dock offers, being in a Port where the best Teak and other Timber can be had at the cheapest cost. A Steam Saw Mill is also in connection with the Dock, to insure despatch in work.

The Keel Blocks are four feet in height, and can be taken out or shifted without cutting or causing any expense to ships having to get them removed.

The Company is also prepared to give estimates or enter into Contracts for the Repairs of Wooden or Iron Ships, the Building of New Ships, Steamboats, &c., or any kind of work connected with shipping.

All Material supplied at Market price. Vessels for Docking may lay at the Company's Buoy or Wharf free of charge, until ordered to remove by the Superintendent. Captains of vessels before leaving the Dock must approve and sign their Dockage Bills.

All communications respecting the docking to be addressed, until further notice, to the undersigned, by whom all Bills will be signed and collected.

JOHN BUSH, Managing Director.  
Bangkok, 18th Sept., 1865.  
Hong Kong, 20th Oct., 1865.

**ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION**

Incorporated by Royal Charter.  
Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £175,000.  
Head Office, No. 4, Lombard street.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Timothy Wiggins and Co.).  
JOHN A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Grey and Co. Bombay).  
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell and Co., and Cardwell, Parsons and Co., Bombay).  
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearn and Co., late of Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co., China).  
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. McKillop, Stewart and Co., Calcutta).

Agencies and Branches are established at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Melbourne.

The Corporation grant Drafts, collect and negotiate Bills of Exchange, payable at the above places, issue Letters of Credit and Circular notes, and conduct every description of Banking business connected with the East. They effect the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the receipt of Pay, Dividends, &c., and undertake the safe custody of securities. They also receive Deposits, bearing interest, for fixed periods. Rates of interest and Exchange may be ascertained at the Head Office.

By order of the Board, F. W. Lawrence,  
Acting General Manager.

**THE CHINA TRADERS' MARINE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF HONG KONG (Limited).**

CAPITAL, 1,000,000 dols.  
200 Shares of 5,000 dols. each. 1,000 dols. per Share Paid up.

**CONSULTING COMMITTEE.**

William Neilson, Esq. (Messrs. Olyphant and Co.)  
J. W. Maclellan, Esq. (Manager Commercial Bank Corporation).  
Richard Deacon, Esq. (Messrs. John Burd and Co.)

**GENERAL AGENTS.**

Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.

The Allotment of Shares will take place on the 3rd day of October next, and further Applications for Shares will be received until the 3rd of October next.

Application to be made in the form given below, and addressed to the General Agents, from whom any information can be obtained.

**FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.**

To the General Agents of the China Traders' Marine Insurance Society of Hong Kong (Limited)

Gentlemen,—I hereby request that the Committee will allot to me shares in the above Company, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay the first call of One thousand Dollars per Share, and further calls to such amount and at such times and in such manner as may be authorised by the Articles of Association of the said Company, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant.

Hong Kong, Sept. 7, 1865.

**PORT OF AMOY.**

**SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and COMMANDERS** are informed that the Dock Company's Establishments at the above Port afford every facility for REPAIRING and SPARRING VESSELS, and for CLEANING and PAINTING Iron and Steam Ships.

Their large Granite Dock, 280 feet long on the blocks, is in complete working order, and at average spring tides can take vessels drawing 16 to 17 feet water. The Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate and with a Centrifugal Steam Pump of great power, ensuring despatch in all states of the tide. An ample stock is kept on hand of Timber, Oregon Spars, Sheathing Copper and Yellow Metal, and of every description of material for Dockyard use.

The premises comprise an Engineer's Workshop, Brass Foundry, a large Smithy and Carpenter's Workshops, and the works are superintended by Resident Europeans, viz., a Shipwright, an Engineer, and a Blacksmith. Dry Godowns for the reception of vessel's stores, &c., when requiring to discharge them.

Amoy, March, 1865.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK**

of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.  
Incorporated by Royal Charter.  
Paid-up capital, £750,000. Reserve Fund, £250,000.

**BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.**  
Bombay. Calcutta. Penang. Hong Kong. Yokohama.  
Colombo. Kandy. Shanghai.  
Madras. Galle. Singapore. Hankow. Mauritius.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants draft payable at the places above mentioned, issues letters of credit and circular notes for the use of travellers by the Overland Route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head Office in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian securities, undertakes the safe custody of same, and the receipt of interest, dividends, pay, pensions, and other moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head Office, 52, Threadneedle-street, London.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.  
No. 52, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

**HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.**

THE most durable and beautiful paint known, is cheaper than White Lead, and is proved to be superior for all purposes than the pernicious Lead Paint, and equally adapted for all climates.

It is free from any poisonous ingredient, and suited in all respects to the use of the painter. Each Cask of Pure White Zinc is Stamped "HUBBUCK, LONDON PATENT". Inferior Zinc Paint, so marked, having been sold in Foreign Markets, the Patentees offer a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS for information which will lead to the conviction, in an English or Colonial Court, of those who have pirated their Mark. Both Exporters and Retailers are liable for its sale.

**THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON,**

WHITE LEAD, OIL, PAINT, AND VARNISH WORKS,  
24, LIME-STREET, LONDON.

**HUBBUCK'S ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINTS**

Are very durable, and the most valuable protection to Iron Roofs, Bridges, Piers, Ships and Buildings, exposed to stormy weather and searinging sun; they soon become extremely hard, and do not blister. They are made of Stone, Slate, Copper, White, Blue, Green, or any other Colour that is desired.

**HUBBUCK'S ANTI-OXIDATION COMPOSITION,**

For Coating Iron and Wood Ships' Bottoms; a preservative against fouling and corrosion. This Composition is ready for immediate use, and obviates the waste of carrying unmixed Paints, Oils, Driers, &c. It is also applicable to all the purposes of other Paints.

**HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED OIL**

Has less colour than Raw Linseed Oil, is a quick, hard and certain drier for White and Light Coloured Paints.

PAINTS AND OILS PROPERLY PACKED FOR EXPORTATION.

**THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (Limited).**

1, BANK-BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, LONDON.

CAPITAL ... £4,000,000  
Subscribed ... 3,696,100  
Paid-up ... 924,025  
Reserve Fund ... 120,300

**BANKERS.**

The Bank of England | The National Bank  
The Alliance Bank.

**EDINBURGH BRANCH.****DIRECTORS.**

William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.  
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dunmald.  
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.  
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick street, Agent.

**BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.**

Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector.

|                |           |           |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Bombay         | Manila    | Hankow    |
| Calcutta       | Hong Kong | Nagasaki  |
| Point de Galle | Poonow    | Yokohama  |
| Colombo        | Ningpo    | Melbourne |
| Kandy          | Shanghai  | Sydney    |
| Singapore      | Kiu-kiang |           |

Deposits received, subject to ten days' notice, on the usual terms, and for fixed periods at rates subject to special agreement.

Drafts issued, and Bills negotiated, payable in India, China, &c. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable throughout Europe, are also issued for the convenience of Travellers per Overland Route.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities, and the safe custody of the same, undertaken. Dividends, Pay, Pensions, Interest, or other moneys realised, and the registry of Indian Government Loan Notes effected, so that the interest may be paid in England.

Every other description of Banking and Agency business in connection with India, China, &c., conducted on the most favourable terms.

JOHN OUSELEY, General Manager.

**CAUTION.**

WHEREAS Persons are shipping Wines to India marked with a Crown in imitation of CHILLINGWORTH and SON'S WINES, which are branded with a Crown, they having the appointment of WINE MERCHANTS to HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, it is deemed expedient for the protection of dealers and consumers of their superior Wines selected from their extensive and valuable stock expressly for the Indian market, which have been so well known and approved by connoisseurs for the last thirty years for their extreme quality and purity, combining flavour and softness, together with great age, body, delicacy, and bouquet, being more free from acidity or alcohol than any other Wines, to caution all purchasers to ask for

**CHILLINGWORTH & SON'S CROWN SHERRIES AND OTHER WINE**

And to be particular in observing that the Cases and Cask-heads are branded with their names at full length; also, on the side of the Corks, inside the bottles, as well as the Crown; and also on the seals, in accordance with the heading of this notice, as a necessary precaution, to ascertain that they are CHILLINGWORTH and SON'S CROWN WINES, in order to prevent a common low class of Wines being improperly foisted on the public, and which are in no way to be compared with those of CHILLINGWORTH and SON'S.

Wholesale Agents.—Bombay, Messrs. Hormarjee Bomanjee and Co.; Madras, Messrs. Parry and Co.; Calcutta, Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co.; Kurrachee, Messrs. Hormarjee Bomanjee and Co.; Colombo, Messrs. Darley, Butler and Co.; Rangoon, Messrs. Gluistone, Wyllie and Co.; Hong Kong, Messrs. Robert S. Walker and Co.

## RADLEY'S HOTEL, SOUTHAMPTON,

IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY TERMINUS AND DOCKS

**THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, so well-known to most Travellers from the East and West Indies, China, the United States, Brazil, &c., is admirably situated for their convenience. Mr. RADLEY having, by careful organisation, made those arrangements that have tended so much to establish its reputation. Mr. R. employs no touts or paid agents, but his Porters are always in attendance to meet passengers on arrival, with carriages, &c., as usual. Rooms may be engaged by letter from Malta.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

## BENBOW AND SON'S PURE GLYCERINE SOAP.

**ELDERFLOWER, HONEY, ALMOND, BROWN WINDSOR, &c.**; also their celebrated **ESS BOUQUET, JOCKEY-CLUB BOUQUET, EXTRACT OF VIOLET**, and other perfumes for the Handkerchief. Manufacturers of **HAIR, TOOTH, and NAIL BRUSHES**.

PERFUMERY and POMATUMS of every description made expressly for Foreign Clients.

12, LITTLE BRITAIN, LONDON, E.C.

## NOTHING IS MORE REFRESHING THAN RIMMEL'S

**EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE**, Which cleanses and cools the head, and gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s.

**RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR**

Will also be found a perfect luxury as an adjunct to the Toilet and Bath and a reviving Perfume. Price 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s.

**RIMMEL'S NEW PERFUMES**,

The Titiens, Indian, and Chinese Bouquet, all of delightful fragrance from 2s. 6d.

**RIMMEL'S RAFRAICHISSEUR**,

For producing an Ambrosial dew. Reduced to 6d.

**RIMMEL'S PERFUME FOUNTAIN**,

An elegant ornament for the Drawing-Room, Ball-Room, Dining Table, &c. Price from £1. 10s.

**EUGENE RIMMEL**, Perfumer by Appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, STRAND, 128, REGENT-STREET, and 24, CORNHILL, LONDON.

## CELLÉ FRÈRES' PERFUMERY.

CHIEF ESTABLISHMENT,  
35, RUE DES VIEUX  
AUGUSTINS,  
& PARIS.

THE house of GELLE FRÈRES, celebrated for the superiority of its Perfumery, addresses itself to the fashionable world as much for its essentially hygienic, refreshing, and tonic preparations as for its delicate and distinguished perfumes.

STEAM WORKS

AT

NEUILLY SUR SEINE



DEPOT:  
**BLUMBERG & CO.,**  
55, CANNON-STREET,  
WEST,  
LONDRES.



DEPOT:  
**H. BRULE,**  
23, RUE DE L'HOPITAL,  
BRUXELLES.



Commission.

Articles specially Recommended.

Exportation.

**REGENERATEUR GELLE FRÈRES**, a superior pomade for preserving, beautifying, and reproducing hair.  
**EAU D'ALBION** for the toilet, an exquisite production from the juice of flowers and aromatic plants.  
**CARBOQUINA ROSE** superior toothpowder, composed of carbon quinine and Province roses.  
**CUCUMBER SOAP** for softening the skin, the best of all toilet soaps.  
**LAIT PROPHYLATIC** to remove freckles and improve the appearance of the skin.

**COMPOSITION ZOUAVE**, for the instantaneous dyeing of the whiskers and moustache.  
**COLD CREAM, AU LOTUS LE LYBIE**, to soften and refresh the skin.  
**NIGHTINE VEGETALE**, an incomparable dye for the hair and beard, not staining the skin.  
**VIOLET ESSENCE and VIOLET WATER** for the handkerchief.  
**CONCENTRATED EAU DE COLOGNE** for the toilet.

## SPECIAL PERFUMERY WITH A BASIS OF GLYCERINE.

SOAP, TOOTH-PASTE, POMMADE, CREAM FOR THE COMPLEXION, EAU DE TOILETTE.

To be obtained of all the principal Perfumers and Hairdressers in Europe and other parts of the world.

## BOYVEAU LAFFECTEUR'S ROB.

The only one authorised and adopted in France, Belgium, Austria and Russia.

**THIS Vegetable Syrup**, prepared and guaranteed genuine by the signature of Dr. GIRAUD-DEAU DE ST. GERVAIS, is very superior to the purifying syrups. It effects a radical cure, without mercury, in all affections of the skin, scurf, scrofula, &c., and symptoms arising from the acid state of the humours. The Rob is especially valuable in diseases which have resisted the effect of mercury or iodide of potash. The general entrepot of 12, RUE RICHER, PARIS.

Sole Retail:—London: Joreau, Hannay. New York: Fongera, Gaudet, Milham. Gibraltar: Patron and Danilowich. Malta: Dr. Pirotti, Bugeja, Magri, and Rolando. Alexandria: Bellamore, Galotte, Perin, Perin, Bombas. Franje Nesserwanjee and Co. Singapore: Martin and Little. Batavia: L. Platon and Co. Macao: J. D. Freutu.

Bottled Ales and Wines, &c.

**"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED,"** in consequence of repeated **BREAKAGE**.—Melbourne Journal of Commerce, Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases by using **SYMMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS and COOLERS**. Price, 4d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-fourth less in price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future. In use by all the leading London houses. —T. WHITEHEAD, 37, EASTCHEAP, E.C. Sole Manufacturer.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.

**COLD WEATHER**.—The sudden severity of the weather has sadly disturbed the general health. Affections of the throat and chest are found in every household, and the quickest means of cure are Holloway's renowned remedies. They prevent congestion, inflammation, bronchitis, ulceration, hoarseness, and cough. This soothing Ointment only requires to be well rubbed twice a day on the affected parts to effect an immediate and marked improvement in all the symptoms of disease. Both Ointment and Pills are devoid of danger. Both medicaments are compounds of the finest balsams, intimately allied by nature and accurately combined by art. They conduct to restoration and cure with unflinching certainty.

**B. L. SOUTHERN AND Co.**  
MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,  
6, MINCEING-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

**TUPPER AND COMPANY.**

**MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON**, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c. **WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.** **OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.** Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

**BRIDGEWATER, JONES, AND CO.,**  
WHOLESALE HABERDASHERS, HOSIERS and GLOVERS.

**WAREHOUSEMEN and MANUFACTURERS.**  
39, 40, and 41, WOOD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Lists of Prices forwarded to Merchants and Traders on application. Remittances to be payable in London.

**COWASJEE DINSHAW,**

Close to the Landing Place. Depot of

**EUROPEAN, CHINA, AND INDIAN WORK.**

**WINE, BEER, CHAMPAGNE, and SPIRITS** of the best quality. Bombay-made Soda Water and Lemonade. Perfumery, Confectionery, Oilman's Stores, and Stationery of every description. Sole Topcers and Canvas Shoes, &c., &c., &c.

**STEAMER POINT, ADEN.**

Drawing and Reading-room free to Passengers.

THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" ON SALE



**UMBRELLAS and SUNSHADES** suitable for all Foreign Markets and the Colonies, are supplied to Shippers on the most favourable terms by **JOHN MORLAND and SONS**, Wholesale Manufacturers 50, Eastcheap, London-bridge, City. Silk, Alpaca, Gingham Steel Frames, Canes, Fittings and all kinds of Material for the Trade. Oiled and japanned silks and cambrics.

## CAUTION.

**THE GROSS FRAUDS** which continue to be practised by obscure manufacturers, more particularly in Germany, by imitating the Labels attached to **JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PERFUMERY**, render it imperative upon the Proprietors to Caution the public against such nefarious proceedings, and to request their friends and patrons to purchase only of respectable dealers, who import direct from **JOHN GOSNELL and Co.**, and invite special attention to the address, 12, THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s SELECT PERFUMES**.—Ess Bouquet, Royal Yacht Club Bouquet, Jockey Club Perfume, Essence of Wood Violet, Victoria Bouquet, Garibaldi Bouquet, Frangipanni, Military Bouquet, The Bride's Bouquet, Tea Rose, Russian Leather Perfume.

**JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Toilet Vinegar**, Inexhaustible Salts, Aromatic Vinegar, Aromatic Eau de Cologne.

**JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Prince of Wales Perfumes**. **JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Princess Alexandra Perfume**.

**JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s La Noblesse Perfume**.

**JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s La Noblesse Pomade**.

**JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s La Noblesse Soap**.

**JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Real Old Brown Windsor Soap**.

**JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Golden Oil—Moelline—Maca-sar Oil, Bear's Grease, &c., for the Hair**.

**JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Extra Highly Scented Toilet and Nursery Powder**.

**JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Stereodermic or Dentists Tooth Brushes and Trichosaron Hair Brushes**, warranted to purchasers.

**JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Instantaneous Hair Dye**.

**JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste** is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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